The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2101. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858 PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Change of the Destination of Troops now on the march for Utah.

Increase in the Loan Bill—The Adjournment—Disagreement on the Post-Office Bill—The Tehuantepec Business—Special Minister to Paraguay—The Public Printing—Adjustment of the Wilson and Gwin Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means states that the five million increase of the Loan bill was on account of extra appropriations made by Congress. In fact, Congress has cut down the regular estimates considerably more than this increase.

It is doubtful if Congress will adjourn to-morrow. There is a very wide difference of opinion between the House and the Senate on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and considerable bad feeling. There is a contingency of three millions in the bill, which several prominent Democrats denounce as unprecedented and unjust. Three different Conference Committees have failed to agree. There will be a close contest between the House and the Senate.

The correspondence, etc., communicated in relation to the Tehuantepec route was purposely kept back as long as possible to avoid the effect on Congress. It is evident, from the instructions to the American Minister in Mexico, and various documents, that the Administration have all along favored the Hargous party. It is believed that a part of the three millions in the Post-Office bill is for a contract with the Hargous Company. Up to a late hour on Saturday no contract had been signed.

General W. M. BURGESS, of Rhode Island, is urged by the New-England Democrats for the office of Special Minister to Paraguay, and it is thought he will be successful. Virginia and Pennsylvania have each several candidates.

Major HAHN, of Kentucky, late Consul at St. Thomas, is being strongly urged for the Consulship at London, and it is rumored that he is successful.

The Public Printing Combination sold out for $34,000, $20,000 in cash and the balance in notes. Ex-Governor MEDILL holds a power of attorney from STEDDMAN to draw money for the Government. WENDELL is probably the buyer, though the money ostensibly comes from CORCORAN & RIGGS.

Hotel thieves operated extensively last night at BROWN'S. Several rooms were robbed. General CLARK, of Missouri, lost $460 in gold. The Clerk of the House lost a valuable watch, jewelry, and some money. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12.

Both Houses were engaged till a late hour last night, with reports from the Committees of Conference on the Appropriation bills.

A million dollars were appropriated for fortifications in various parts of the country, and custom-houses.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments, increasing the rate of postage, and abolishing the franking privilege, and agreed to the amendments giving the Post-Office printing to the lowest bidders.

After a struggle over the reports of the Conference Committees on the Navil bill, both Houses adjourned without definite action.

The House postponed until the second Monday in December, by 15 majority, the contested election case, and the Senate agreed to vote at noon, to-day, on the Indiana case.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has been in consultation with the Secretary of War as to army movements, in view of the late occurrences in Utah, and orders have been sent by express to a large portion of the troops now on the march across the plains to turn in the direction of various localities requiring protection. The immense magazines of supplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will be kept in Utah for a long time.

The difficulty between Senators WILSON and GWIN has been adjusted. After the refusal to make any acknowledgments, it was proposed by Mr. WILSON'S friends to refer the subject to Senators CRITTENDEN, SAWARD and DAVIS, to which Mr. GWIN assented. Those gentlemen last night drew up a statement, in which they say that the remarks of Mr. GWIN imputing unworthy motives to Mr. WILSON "although general, were objectionable and unparliamentary, and yet they by no means justified or warranted Mr. WILSON in using the very opprobrious epithet with which he retaliated." After stating other things in connection, they add:

"We are possessed of a fact which, indeed, is apparent on the face of the reported debate, that Mr. WILSON, in using the epithet employed, did not impute any want of personal integrity or honor to Mr. GWIN, but merely reflected upon his course in legislation in regard to California, which Mr. WILSON deemed extravagant and wasteful, although the expression is obviously liable to an offensive and dishonoring construction. With this disclaimer adopted by Mr. WILSON, we hold that Mr. GWIN is bound to withdraw the disrespectful language in which he replied to Mr. WILSON. The disavowal required by Mr. WILSON and the withdrawal from Mr. GWIN shall be deemed to have been made by them respectively when they shall have expressed in writing their assent to this report."

Messrs. GWIN and WILSON signed it late last night.

The appointment of the following named Consuls is officially announced: SAMUEL E. FABENS, of Massachusetts, at Port Cayenne; GILBERT S. MINER, of Virginia, at Anapola, Honduras; WILLIAM BLISS, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello; ROBERT D. MERRILL, of New York, at Sydney, New South Wales; JOHN P. O'SULLIVAN, of California, at Singapore; JOHN B. HAINE, of Georgia, at Turk's Island.

The President has nominated to the Senate JOSEPH A WRIGHT, of Indiana, as Minister to Prussia, and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ecuador.

It is not probable that the session of Congress will be extended beyond Tuesday.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 11.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to which was referred the memorial of the trustees of A. G. SLOO, contractor for carrying the mail between New-York, New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres, for additional compensation for extra mail facilities on that route, reported a bill for the relief of the trustees of A. G. SLOO.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay at the rate of — per cent. on the route specified.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution reported from the Committee on Judiciary by Mr. PUGH, that Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. FITCH, Senators from the State of Indiana, are entitled to the seats they now hold in the Senate.

The vote was taken on concurring in the report, and decided in the affirmative.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 10th ultimo, calling for any information as to whether any efforts had been made or authorized by the Executive Departments, or any officer thereof, to induce the Government of Mexico to annul the grant for the construction of a wagon-road and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The President sent a report from the Secretary of State, covering all the correspondence relating to the subject.

Mr. MALLORY made the report from the Committee of Conference on the Naval bill, and it was conburred in.

A motion was made to adjourn, and on call of the yeas and nays, was defeated, no quorum voting.

At 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned, after a continuous session from 11 in the morning until 11 at night.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The consideration of the Indiana election case was resumed, and the report of the Judiciary Committee, that Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH are entitled to their seats, was adopted.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in its amendment to the Naval bill, for ten steam sloops of war instead of five, and another Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Indian Deficiency bill was passed.

The fifteen million Loan bill was received from the House and passed.

Numerous private bills were considered and passed.

Mr. GORDON'S (of Brooklyn) signal light, for ships at sea, was ordered to be tested, and reported upon at the next session.

After an Executive session the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate chamber was crowded.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Ocean Mail steamers, announcing that the Committee had come to an agreement.

The only feature in the report of special interest is that which annuls permission to Mr. COLLINS to make Southampton the terminus of the line.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, the report was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt to take up the Widows' Pension bill, and Mr MALLORY, of Florida, an ineffectual attempt to take up the Florida Spanish war claims.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the brig *Caledonia*, in the war of 1812, was passed by 29 against 9.

The bill granting pensions to Mrs. GAINES and Mrs. JONES was reconsidered and divided into two bills, both of which were passed. Mrs. JONES is granted $52 a month during her widowhood, and Mrs. GAINES $50 a month during her life.

The House bill for the carriage of the mails from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., passed by 29 against 17.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the collection of the revenue, and the bill passed.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and that the bill had been laid on the table in the House. He moved that the Senate adhere to its amendment.

Mr. STUART agreed with Mr. TOOMBS, and wanted to know whether the Senate really had any share in shaping the legislation of the country.

Mr. TOOMBS said they had not, and in his opinion did not deserve it.

The subject was then postponed.

The meaning of the above is that the House have refused to abolish the franking privilege for Representatives, but are quite willing that Senators should divest themselves of that right.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Fifteen Million Loan bill, with the House amendment to make it twenty millions.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed as amended by 24 against 21.

HALF PAST ELEVEN P. M.

The spectators are thronging off rapidly, and no ladies are now present.

Senators seem tired and sleepy.

Several motions to adjourn have been made, the latest being negatived by 29 against 17.

HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Senators are considerably exercised respecting the pertinacity of the House in the matter of the Post-Office bill.

Mr. IVERSON raised his single voice in favor of the Senate acceding to the suggestions of the House.

Divers gentlemen were then anxious to adjourn.

Mr. BIGLER besought unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution to extend the session, but five or six Senators promptly interposed "I object."

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate meet on Monday at 9 o'clock.

Mr. BROWN—I object.

A motion was then made to adjourn, when the Ayes and Nays being called, it was carried by Yeas, 23; Nays 21—consequently the Senate found itself unexpectedly adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock, and this necessitates a prolongation of the session.

Mr BIGLER'S motion is to extend the session indefinitely.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 11.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege, and called up the report of the Committee of Elections on the memorial of J. PINCKNEY WHYTE, contesting the seat of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and for the widows and children of those who died in the service; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, the rules were not suspended—yeas 86, nays 77—two-thirds not voting affirmatively.

On motion of Mr. J. G. JONES, the House insisted upon its disagreeing vote on the Senate amendments to the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, the Navy bill, and the Supplemental Indian Appropriation bill, and agreed to the propositions for Committees of Conference thereon.

Mr. HARRIT, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege, and again called up the Maryland contested election case. But for the opposition it had met, he thought the case might by this time have been disposed of.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to postpone, and resulted—yeas 96, nays 81. So the subject was postponed until the second Monday in December next.

Mr. J. G. JONES, of Pennsylvania, reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the next fiscal year, and the bill making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order therein.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, in the chair,) and took up the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The first amendment, which establishes the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at a salary of $3,000 a year, was discussed at length, and finally agreed to—Yeas, 73; Nays, 58.

The second amendment, which revives an act allowing a small extra compensation to the officers of the Washington City Post-Office, on account of public documents, was rejected.

The third amendment, allowing the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General a messenger at $840 a year, was agreed to.

The fourth amendment, directing the Secretary of the Navy to pay E. K COLLINS and his associates certain sums deducted from their compensation on account of the slow trips of the steamer *Ericsson*, gave rise to a long debate, pending which the Committee rose.

At ten minutes after 4 o'clock the House took a recess until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order shortly after 6 o'clock.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, reported from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of government, that the Committee recommend that each branch make certain specified concessions.

The House concur in the amendment appropriating $3,000 for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, in this city; in the appropriation for the Little Falls bridge; in the appropriation for the Washington Aqueduct, in the form in which it passed the Senate; in the appropriation for the completion of certain Custom-houses, with a proviso that except in the cases of the New-Orleans and Charleston Custom-Houses, the money shall not be expended until it is known that the buildings will be completed for the sums respectively appropriated; and also with an amendment reducing the appropriations $100,000 in each case for New-Orleans and Charleston; in the appropriations to pay the volunteers called out in Kansas by Gov. GEARY, and in the provision against obstructing the streets of Washington in certain cases.

The Senate recede from the appropriation of $7,000 for improving Judiciary-square in this city; $10,000 for planting trees on the mall; and $30,000 for an addition to the City Hall for a Court room.

Both branches agree to the amendment making an appropriation for the Capitol extension, as amended by the House, but with a slight modification; and to the amendment in relation to the continuation of the American State papers, as amended by the House.

There are several other modifications which are not of public importance.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the report on the table, preferring the defeat of the bill to its passage in this shape.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, called for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was rejected—Yeas, 48; Nays, 109.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the report of the Committe of Conference, and it was agreed to—Yeas 82, nays 74.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department.

The fourth amendment in relation to the Collins line of steamers was agreed on.

The fifth amendment, repealing the law requiring letters to be advertised in newspapers having the largest circulation, and providing that the advertisement shall be given to the papers which will insert it at the lowest rates, was agreed to.

The sixth amendment, limiting the salaries of special navy agents to $2,500, was agreed to.

The seventh amendment, providing that no arrangement shall be made by postmasters giving one class of persons greater facility in the delivery of letters and papers than others, was agreed to.

The eighth amendment, increasing the rates of letter postage after June 30, to five cents under three thousand miles, and ten cents for a greater distance, led to a protracted discussion.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, moved to amend by providing that this increase shall only take place in the States where the postage is insufficient to pay the expenses of the service. It was disagreed to—yeas 71, nays 72.

The Senate amendment was then rejected—yeas 46, nays 96.

The ninth amendment, abolishing the franking privilege accorded to members of Congress, also led to discussion.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, moved to amend so as to abolish the privilege only so far as relates to the Senate. Prevailed—yeas 82, nays not counted.

The House was still in session when we last heard from the Capitol.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12.

A message was received from the President, in which he says that it is his indispensable duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of the Treasury. On the 19th of May the Secretary estimated that thirty-seven millions of dollars would probably be required for the two first quarters of the next fiscal year. This does not include such amounts as may be appropriated over and above the estimates then submitted, and the probable deficiency cannot be ascertained till the appropriation and private bills shall finally be passed. He recommends Congress to provide the necessary means before the adjournment. The failure to do so would be a disgrace which should not fall on the country. It will be impossible for him to ascertain the amount required before Monday next, it now being 11¾ o'clock of Saturday. He repeats the statement in his annual message, and says he is determined to approve no bill which he has not deliberately examined, and that he will not depart from this, except in extreme cases. He asks a postponement for a brief period for the reason stated, and says he will not detain Congress an hour beyond the time necessary to ascertain the total amount of the appropriations.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, said the message was based on the supposition that the House will not finish action on the Appropriation bills till a late hour to-night. The Loan bill has been kept back from the consideration of the House for the simple purpose that the executive branch may ascertain from the outside estimates of the Secretary of the Navy what amount of money may be required. He (Mr. JONES) indicated the programme relative to the action on the pending measures by which the House could act on them intelligently by four o'clock, and adjourn on Monday next. On his motion the message was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House then acted on the bill as returned from the Senate, with amendments making appropriations for the collection of the revenue.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said the Committee on Foreign Affairs were now ready to report the bill relative to British aggressions. His opinion was that Congress should not adjourn without taking measures to resent the aggressions on our rights.

Mr. SICKLES, of New York, was ready to report his bill, but the House would not consent at this time.

The House took up the Loan bill

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, speaking on the subject of the British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico, said the Senate has acted, and the Representatives of the people should not remain silent. There could be no doubt of these outrages. There has been more than thirty of them within six weeks against the law of nations, as expounded by WEBSTER and CALHOUN, and decided by STORY and STOWELL. The doctrine was that on sea every nation was equal, and every flag which symbolized an honest nationality sacred. Pirates could be taken where found, but our people are not pirates, and therefore had been outraged. Those who committed those outrages had orders, or they had not. It was an act of war. If not, they were robbers. The Administration said wait and negotiate. There was nothing to negotiate. It would cast doubt on our courage and our cause. If we sunk the ships or brought them into port, it would be no cause of war. England should thank us for vindicating the law. The Administration, he feared, was not up to the mark. It was "fifty-four forty or fight," and then back down over and over again. He saw this in the President's answer to the call of the House; in the letter from Secretary CASS to Mr. DALLAS; in the orders to the Gulf squadron—as those in the Walker case, under which CHATARD was recalled for not doing what PAULDING was condemned for doing in the same waters; in the resolutions of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which were pointless and aimless; and above all, in the request for power to attack the Central American States. Why not ask for power against England? Why not use that already possessed? If there was power to use the marines to shoot down citizens in Washington, was there not power against a foreign foe? If WALKER could be taken in Nicaragua, could not an enemy who invaded our soil? He said the President had used his power to trample down the rights of American citizens at home, but had not strained it to protect us from a foreign foe. Our people were jealous of power, but would grant every dime and every man to vindicate the honor of the country. The foreign policy of the country was weak and vacillating. Everybody insulted us. He referred to numerous instances of this, and pointed out the course of France in Central America. He said our agents had been such as make weak Governments hate and strong ones despise us. The time has arrived for us to manifest our power.

Mr. KUNKEL of Maryland, inquired whether Mr. BURLINGAME would plunge the country into a war, whether England authorized those acts or not?

Mr. BURLINGAME replied that the course he advocated was the way to preserve the peace and honor of the country. We want no war, but we want no insults. If England meant to search, she meant war. We never would submit to that. The question rested with her, and not with us. He admired her courage and exulted in her renown.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said, as Mr. BURLINGAME had made a war speech he expected him to respond to all the claims for expenses. After referring to the figures and giving a minute account of the condition of the Treasury, he remarked that it was a species of filibustering to attempt a financial reform during the expiring hours of this session. Let it be commenced at the next. He would hold himself ready to vote for war supplies whenever he thought the honor of the country demanded them; and would, at once, afford every means to vindicate the American flag on every sea. The gentleman from Massachusetts had blamed the President for not getting up a war, when it was not in his power to make war, and gentlemen would not vote to give him that power. Mr. JONES said this bill could go to the Senate, and after the amount required should be figured up, that in the bill could be increased accordingly, and the House could afterwards act on it.

Mr. SICKELS said if the policy Mr. BURLINGAME proposed was carried out, $100,000,000 would be required. The gentleman's (BURLINGAME'S) remarks were equally divided between shots hurled at the Administration and laurels laid at Great Britain's feet. The gentleman complained that while the President and Congress recommended the proceeding against Paraguay, nothing was done in regard to the insults received from England. He (SICKELS) would remind him (BURLINGAME) that while he voted for the expedition against Paraguay he has not voted for any of the appropriations which would enable the President successfully to take a stand against British visitation and search. The Administration has done its whole duty. It has not gone to war, for it has no authority under the Constitution to do so. Congress has not delegated any portion of its authority on the question, but the President has promptly called on the British Government to disavow the acts of its squadron in the Gulf. We are waiting now for a response to the demand, and the Secretary of the Navy has sent a fleet into the Gulf strong enough to drive the British squadron from those waters. In case the British persist, our forces there are under orders to protect, at all hazards, American vessels from this species of outrage. The Secretary of State, with his usual ability and statesmanlike attitude, has been sending to all portions of the country, for official information in regard to every outrage by the British cruisers, and has promptly dispatched the official accounts of the visitations of American vessels to London, requiring an explanation and disavowal of the same. Not a word had been said about negotiation, as asserted by Mr. BURLINGAME, and prosecution of our ships is the order given to the squadron in the Gulf. This attitude of the President should be steadfastly adhered to by the President.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, inquired whether it was not on the invitation of the Secretary of State that the British operations against the Slave-trade on the African Coast were transferred from that continent to this?

Mr. SICKLES replied—Not in any sense of the word.

Mr. BLAIR remarked then he was much mistaken in his reading of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and British Government.

The Light-House Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. COMING, (of Massachusetts,) during his remarks said, with the establishment of the Lighthouse Board in 1852, two new impulses were given to this branch of the public service. The United States may well take pride in being among the first of the maritime nations of the world in establishing a free system of lighthouse illuminations. He might be in fault, but in his judgment these appropriations were eminently in keeping with the principles upon which the institutions of our country are founded, and commended themselves to the patriotic and wise. They were in unison with the spirit of peace which he thought pervaded the people of Massachusetts. We want no war, but peace—not only at home, but throughout the world. While the honor of our country and country's flag must be maintained, it would be for others to calculate the material value of war. If, finally, war must come, let it not be upon our impulse, but upon the convictions of statesmen.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation for the collection of the revenue.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported that they were unable to agree.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said that the Committee on Ways and Means reported the bill in the usual Appropriation bill. It passed the House in the precise form that it was reported, and was returned by the Senate loaded with amendments. Two Conference Committees had already been appointed, and his private information was that the two houses cannot agree.

On Mr. JONES' motion the bill was tabled, when he forthwith reported a copy of the original bill, and, under a suspension of the rules, it was passed without consideration and sent to the Senate.

The House agreed to all the Senate amendments to the Indian Deficiency bill, and increased the amount in the Loan bill to $20,000,000.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey Report.

Mr. CLEMENS, amidst considerable confusion, denounced the effect of the resolution, as a gratuity to Mr. WENDELL.

Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order."

Mr. NICHOLS earnestly denied the charge, remarking that the resolution was predicated on the memorial of 50 or 60 ship-owners in New-York.

The resolution was then passed.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the Ocean Mail bill. It contains a clause that it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any steamship or other new contract to carry the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor shall any other than inland and sea postage be paid on the mails so transported. The Postmaster-General is also authorized to cause the mails to be transported to any foreign ports by steamships, giving the vessels, if American, inland and sea postage, and if foreign, sea postage—preference being given to the former.

Shortly after midnight, several members raised the question that it was Sunday, when the House, having no particular business before it, adjourned.

Important Instructions to Minister Lamar, Relative to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—The Interference of M. Belly—Difficult Position of the Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The rejection of the Treaty for securing the Nicaragua Transit in American hands, through the exceedingly active operations of M. BELLY, has produced a very vivid impression upon Mr. BUCHANAN and the State Department. Instructions were sent by the last steamer, to Mr. LAMAR, to represent that this Government did not regard the action of President MARTINEZ as conclusive, but expected the ratification and speedy return of the Treaty to the United States. He was further directed to inform the Executive of Nicaragua that the rights and advantages guaranteed to citizens of the United States, by the Government of Nicaragua, had neither lapsed nor been abrogate by the invasion and consequent wars of WILLIAM WALKER, but that they must and would be asserted and enforced. The Minister was directed to inform the Executive of Nicaragua that the United States could not regard, with indifference, the operations of the agents of any foreign Government directed to the end of getting possession of the Isthmus routes, but should protect the well-founded claims of Americans to an exclusive possession of those routes, according to the solemn engagements of Nicaragua.

This important paper is stated to have been sent by the steamer of the 5th inst, and it cannot fail to produce an effect favorable to American interests.

It will at once be seen, however, that this Government is placed in a difficult position by the recognition of President RIVAS and his generalissimo, WILLIAM WALKER, in May, 1856, which Administration decreed the abrogation of the contract held by the accessory Transit Company and robbed it of its property. If those acts were approved by the Administration of Gen. PIERCE, as undoubtedly they were, how can the next succeeding administration in the United States deny their validity? That is a question, however, for the diplomatic astuteness of Gen. CASS, who will doubtless prove himself equal to the occasion.

I am told that the President signified that unless the treaty, which is now considered suspended, be confirmed, he will proceed to occupy the two extremities of the Transit or the purpose of protecting the communication in such manner as is indicated in its provisions. A.

FROM UTAH.

Gov. Cumming's Official Account of his Reception at Salt Lake City.

Additional Intelligence from Utah—Reported Abandonment of Salt Lake City—Brigham Young at Provo City.

The following is Gov. CUMMING'S dispatch to the Secretary of State, narrating his experiences in Salt Lake City:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 2, 1858.

SIR: You are aware that my contemplated journey was postponed in consequence of the snow on the mountains, and in the cañons between Fort Bridger and this city. In accordance with the determination communicated in former notes, I left camp on the 5th and arrived here on the 12th ult.

Some of the incidents of my journey are related in the annexed note, addressed by me to Colonel A. S. JOHNSTON, on the 15th ult.:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 15, 1858.

SIR: I left camp on the 5th, *en route* to this city, in accordance with a determination communicated to you on the 3d inst., accompanied by Col. KANE as my guide, and two servants. Arriving in the vicinity of the spring, which is on this side of the "Quaking Asp" hill, after night, Indian camp fires were discerned on the rocks overhanging the valley. We proceeded to the spring, and, after disposing of the animals, retired from the trail beyond the mountain. We had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having taken this precaution, as we subsequently ascertained that the country lying between your outposts and the "Yellow" is infested by hostile renegades and outlaws from various tribes.

I was escorted from Bear River Valley to the Western end of Echo Cañon. The journey through the cañon being performed, for the most part, after night, it was about 11 o'clock P. M. when I arrived at Weber Station. I have been everywhere recognized as Governor of Utah; and, so far from having encountered insults or indignities, I am gratified in being able to state to you that, in passing through the settlements, I have been universally greeted with such respectful attentions as are due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the Territory.

Near the Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake and Davis Counties, I was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and other municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided, the Mayor occupying a seat in my carriage.

Ex Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG paid me a call of ceremony as soon as I was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of my mountain journey to receive company. In subsequent interviews with the Ex-Governor he has evinced a willingness to afford me every facility which I may require for the efficient performance of my Administrative duties. His course in this respect meets, I fancy, with the approval of a majority of this community. The Territorial seal, with other public property, has been tendered me by WILLIAM H. HOOPER, Esq., late Acting Secretary *pro tem*.

I have not yet examined the subject critically, but suppose that the records of the United States Courts, Territorial Library, and other public property, remain unimpaired.

Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

I respectfully call your attention to a matter which demands our serious consideration. Many acts of depredation have been recently committed by Indians upon the property of the inhabitants—one in the immediate vicinity of this city. Believing that the Indians will endeavor to sell the stolen property at or near the camp, I herewith inclose the brand book (incomplete) and memoranda (in part) of stock lost by citizens of Utah since Feb 25, 1858, and two letters addressed to me on the same subject by WM. H. HOOPER, Esq., late acting Secretary *pro tem.*, which may enable you to secure the property and punish the thieves.

With feelings of profound regret I have learned that Agent HURT is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in Uinta Valley. I hope that Agent HURT will be able to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the inclosed letter from WILLIAM H. HOOPER, late Secretary *pro tem.*, yet they demand a thorough investigation.

I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition upon you for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians alluded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the militia for that purpose.

The gentlemen who are interested with this note, Mr. JOHN B. KIMBALL and Mr. FAY WORTHEN, are engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and are represented to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have no connection with the church here. Should you deem it advisable or necessary, you will please send any communication intended for me by them. I beg leave to commend them to your confidence and courtesy; they will probably return to the city in a few days. They are well known to Messrs. GILBERT, PERRY and BARR, with whom you will please communicate. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

A. S. JOHNSON, Col. of Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah, Fort Scott, U. T.

The note omits to state that I met parties of armed men at Lost and Yellow creeks, as well as Echo Cañon. At every point, however, I was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. When it was arranged with the Mormon officers in command of my escort that I should pass through Echo Cañon at night, I inferred that it was with the object of concealing the barricades and other defences. I was therefore agreeably surprised by an illumination in honor of me. The bonfires kindled by the soldiers from the base to the summits of the walls of the cañon completely illuminated the valley, and disclosed the snow-colored mountains which surrounded us. When I arrived at the next station I found the "emigrant road" over the "Big mountain" still impassable. I was able to make my way, however, down "Weber Cañon."

Since my arrival I have been employed in examining the records of the Supreme and District Courts, which I am now prepared to report as being perfect and unimpaired. This will doubtless be acceptable information to those who have entertained an impression to the contrary.

I have also examined the legislative records, and other books belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, which are in perfect preservation. The property return, though not made up in proper form, exhibits the public property for which W. H. HOOPER, late Secretary of State, is responsible. It is, in part, the same for which the estate of A. W. BABBITT is liable, that individual having held whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationery and other property, appertaining to the Surveyor-General's office, will, upon examination, be found in the proper place, except some instruments, which are supposed to have been disposed of by a person who was temporarily in charge of the office. I examined the property, but cannot verify the matter, in consequence of not having at my command a schedule or property return.

The condition of the large and valuable Territorial library has also commanded my attention, and I am pleased in being able to report that Mr. W. C. STAINES, the librarian, has kept the books and records in the most excellent condition. I will, at an early day, transmit a catalogue of this library, and schedules of the other public property, with certified copies of the records of the Supreme and District Courts, exhibiting the character and amount of the public business last transacted in them.

On the 21st instant I left Great Salt Lake City, and visited Tuilla and Bush Valleys, in the latter of which lies the military reserve selected by Colonel STEPTOE, and endeavored to trace the lines upon the ground from field-notes which are in the Surveyor-General's office. An accurate plat of the reserve, as it has been measured off, will be found accompanying a communication, which I shall address to the Secretary of War, upon this subject.

On the morning of the 24th instant, information was communicated to me that a number of persons who were desirous of leaving the Territory were unable to do so, and considered themselves to be unlawfully restrained of their liberty. However desirous of conciliating public opinion, I felt it incumbent upon me to adopt the most energetic measures to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this statement. Postponing, therefore, a journey of importance which I had in contemplation, to one of the settlements of Utah county, I caused public notice to be given immediately of my readiness to relieve all persons who were, or deemed themselves to be, aggrieved, and on the ensuing day, which was Sunday, requested the following notice to be read, in my presence, to the people at the Tabernacle:

"NOTICE.

It has been reported to me that there are persons residing in this and in other parts of the Territory who are illegally restrained of their liberty. It is, therefore proper that I should announce that I assume the protection of all such persons, if any there be, and request that they will communicate to me their names and places of residence, under seal, through Mr. FAY WORTHEN, or to me in person during my stay in the City.

A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory."

I have since kept my office open at all hours of the day and night, and have registered no less than 56 men, 38 women, and 71 children, as desirous of my protection and assistance in proceeding to the States. The large majority of these people are of English birth, and state that they leave the congregation from a desire to improve their circumstances, and realize elsewhere more money by their labor. Certain leading men among the Mormons have promised them flour, and to assist them in leaving the country.

My presence at the meeting in the Tabernacle will be remembered by me as an occasion of intense interest. Between three and four thousand persons were assembled for the purpose of public worship; the hall was crowded to overflowing; but the most profound quiet was observed when I appeared. President BRIGHAM YOUNG introduced me by name as the Governor of Utah, and I addressed the audience from "the stand." I informed them that I had come among them to vindicate the national sovereignty; that it was my duty to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; that I had taken my oath of office to exact an unconditional submission on their part to the dictates of the law. I was not interrupted. In a discourse of about thirty minutes' duration, I touched (as I thought best) boldly upon all the leading questions at issue between them and the general Government. I remembered that I had to deal with men embittered by the remembrance and recital of many real and imaginary wrongs, but did not think it wise to withhold from them the entire truth. They listened respectfully to all that I had to say—approvingly even, I fancied—when I explained to them what I intended should be the character of my administration. In fact, the whole manner of the people was calm, betokening no consciousness of having done wrong, but rather, as it were, indicating a conviction that they had done their duty to their religion and to their country. I have observed that the Mormons profess to view the Constitution as the work of inspired men, and respond with readiness to appeals for its support.

Thus the meeting might have ended. But, after closing my remarks, I rose and stated that I would be glad to hear from any who might be inclined to address me upon topics of interest to the community. This invitation brought forth in succession several speakers, who evidently exercised great influence over the masses of the people. They harangued on the subject of the assassination of JOSEPH SMITH, Jr., and his friends; the services rendered by a Mormon battalion to an ungrateful country; their suffering on "the plains" during their dreary pilgrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibited more frenzy than I had expected to witness among a people who habitually exercise great self control. A speaker now represented the Federal Government as desirous of needlessly introducing the national troops into the Territory—whether a necessity existed for their employment to support the authority of the civil officers or not; and the wildest uproar ensued. I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladly encounter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power, which they considered to involve a loss of honor.

In my first address I had informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers; that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements, and that the military posse would not be resorted to until further means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of BRIGHAM YOUNG were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order, before the adjournment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language in my presence.

The President and the American people will learn with gratification the auspicious issue of our difficulties here. I regret the necessity which compels me to mingle with my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion grave concern.

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are every where filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned, but cheerful. "It is *the will of the Lord*," and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. "Going south" seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

YOUNG, KIMBALL and most of the influential men have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, throughout the country, so soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people, and endeavor to rally them. Numbers whom I have met appear to be in dread of the Indians, whom the disturbed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may at least quiet the apprehensions of these persons, and induce some of them to return.

Our military force could overwhelm most of these poor people, involving men, women and children in a common fate; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses; men who would fight desperately as guerrillas, and, if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to *legal military process*, but they will not brook the idea of trials by juries composed of teamsters, and followers of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their *cities or dense* settlements.

I have adopted means to recall the few remaining Mormons in arms who have not yet, it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the cañons and Eastern frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the Northern settlements. I am sanguine that I will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the South to-morrow. After I

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,446,175 IN TREASURE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Central America, the South Pacific, and New-Granada.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, from Aspinwall on the 3d of June, with the California mails of May 20, and $1,446,175 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, W. F. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, June 3, at 10 A. M. Found the port of Manzanilla blockaded by Mexican ships-of-war.

June 7, died at sea, W. W. HARRIS, of Fleming County, Ky., of consumption, aged 20.

The *Star of the West*, on her outward passage, communicated with the Island of Navassa, and was informed by the inhabitants that the Emperor of Hayti had sent two vessels of-war, and prevented their taking guano from the Island.

They required no assistance, but wished to be reported.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for special favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The following is the Specie List of the steamship *Star of the West:*

Carey & Co	$2 000	J. B. Newton & Co	$4,500
H. L. Ritch & Co	2,797	Eugene Kelly & Co	73,000
H Harris & Co	2,000	Ross, Falconer & Co	40,382
Renard & Co	15,000	James Patrick	58 000
J G Parker & Sons	2,000	W. Seligmac & Co	40,000
Frank Baker	4,000	J. H. Brower & Co	6,000
R. S. Wade	8 000	Jno. E. Lodge	21,300
Schuckardt&Gebhard	24,000	Wm. T. Coleman&Co.	23 800
Alpheus Hardy & Co.	4,000	J. S. Weir	15 8 38
Curtis & Co	4 000	Thos. J. Hand & Co	2,000
R Messer&O. Adams	17,000	E. C. Knight & Co	4,000
Turner Bros	2 500	Wm. Hoge & Co	35,000
Treadwell & Co	22,400	J. H. Cogrill	2,232
H. Cummings	4,000	Benj. Bangs	18 000
Durege Bros. & Co	10,000	Chas. W. Crosby	10,000
J Strauss. Bros. &Co	38,681	Wells, Fargo & Co	411,000
Richard Patrick	46,800	Freeman & Co.	67,676
Metropolitan Bank	16,802	Order	121,575
P. Naylor	10 000	Everett & Brown	380
Beers & Davis	10,000	Jas. F. Joy	1,000
Am. Exchange Bk	104 600	C. Durand	50
Clark & Wilbur	10,500	Chas L. Dimon	700
J. H Brewning	7,000	H. Cleaveon & Son	1,470
Howland&Aspinwall	116,411	S. Lansburg & Bro	3,747
Total			$1,446,175

The news from California by this arrival is not especially important. The reports, both from the mining and agricultural districts, are very satisfactory. An abundant crop of all the prime necessities of life, fruits, etc., is confidently predicted. The miners are generally doing well, and in some places rich leads of both quartz and tunnel mining are chronicled.

Considerable excitement existed in California as to the recent discoveries of rich gold mines along the Frazer River, in the British Possessions, situated about 800 or 1,000 miles to the north of San Francisco. About 1,500 people have already left San Francisco for these mines, but as yet no tidings of this migration has been received coming from the new diggings.

Intelligence had been received in San Bernardino of the evacuation of Salt Lake City by the Mormons.

JOHN C. FREMONT, not satisfied with the ruling of the State Supreme Court, in his Mariposa claim, as to extracting the gold by squatting miners, has filed a voluminous complaint in the United States Circuit Court against the Merced Mining Company. He now claims, as a citizen of New-York, to be owner of Las Mariposas, or the Fremont Grant, under grant from ALVARADO. He alleges trespass and waste by the defendants, prays that they may be compelled to answer in the premises, and be enjoined from committing further waste, &c. The questions in this suit are very important, not only to Colonel FREMONT personally, but to all miners in California.

The amount of deposits of gold bullion in the United States Branch Mint, located in San Francisco, for the week ending May 8, 1858, was 42,320 77 oz., worth about $785,000. The amount of coinage during the same time was $460,000, all in double eagles. This does not look as if our mines were giving out.

Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH have resumed business at their old place, corner of Clay and Battery-streets, San Francisco, under flattering circumstances. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, as a mark of their approbation of the manner in which these gentlemen had closed up their late business, have ordered their funds to be re-deposited with the house.

The colored people of San Francisco are taking steps for an early and large migration to Vancouver Island, in the British Possessions.

The California *Chronicle*, one of the oldest of the San Francisco daily papers, ceased its publication on May 12. For the last year or two it had been the organ of the Republican party in San Francisco. It is said that a Douglas-Broderick Democratic paper will rise out of its ashes.

The steamer *Senator*, from San Diego, had brought to San Francisco some three tons of silver ore, taken from the mine of Mr. HEINTZLEMAN in Arizona Territory, and from thence transported on mules to San Diego. The ore is to be tested in San Francisco, and if found sufficiently rich, measures will be taken to erect machinery, and work the mine more thoroughly than at present. It costs about $300 a ton to transport the ore from the mine to San Diego.

MONS. L. GALLEY, of the French importing firm of LE CHACHEUX, GALLEY & Co., No. 38 Commercial-street, in San Francisco, was assasinated in the private office of his store, about noon of Wednesday, 12th of May, by a Frenchwoman named MELANTINE GIRAULT. The woman called to see M. GALLEY on some private business and was shown into the back office, where some conversation took place between the two, when she suddenly drew a dirk-knife and thrust it into his abdomen, on the left side, slanting upwards towards the heart. She was arrested and is now confined in jail. The wounded man was not dead, though but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

We have dates from Oregon to the 8th, and from Washington Territory to the 11th May. The news is unimportant, the local papers being taken up with accounts from the Frazer river mines, and discussing the best routes to reach them—each claiming for its own territory the preference. Occasional Indian outbreaks are taking place, and fears are sometimes entertained of a serious rising among the tribes.

There had been no arrival in San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands since the departure of the steamer of 5th May.

CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Novel Wedding Tour—The Frazier River Gold Mines—Silver from Arizona—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Corresondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 20, 1858.

As things look just at these presents, I don't think I shall have a great deal to say for myself on this occasion, and as there is not a pressure of startling events anyhow, the community at large won't suffer. The fact of the business is, I am considerably engaged assisting a gentleman friend to become a legal proprietor of about four and a half of rosy humanity done up in crinoline. As it will soon be "out" I suppose there is no harm in making mention of the fact, that "TOPPY RALSTON," of the Banking-House of FRETZ & RALSTON, leads to the hymeneal altar, &c., the lovely Miss FAY, at 2 o'clock to-morrow; if nothing happens, and the parson does his duty, the thing will be done. I am led to make the announcement from the fact that there is not a Californian in New-York or the adjacent villages of Boston and Philadelphia, and the country at large, that don't know Mr. W. C. R., or as he is more familiarly known among his friends "Old TOPPY"—which, by the way, has no bearing upon his years, as he is inside of thirty.

The happy couple, as they are always termed, and are supposed to be, leave at 4 o'clock by the Stockton boat *en route* to the "Big Tree," from thence to the far-famed Yo-Semite Falls, to which Niagara is hardly a sprinkling pot. As they leave all civilization, settleization, and accommodation behind them—sixty miles from the Falls it becomes necessary to "camp out," and try the gipsy style. The party consists of some six or eight ladies and gentlemen, and they have a full outfit for camp-life, a tent, &c. It will be a nice opportunity for the new-beginners to try house-keeping "al fresco" and sing "Molly, put the kettle on." The ladies shed Crinoline hoops, &c., at Coultersville, and don the Bloomer rig and boots for the sixty-mile ride over the mountains. The gentlemen are elegantly done up in long boots, buckskin unmentionables, red flannel shirts, &c., regular mountaineers' toggery. The ceremony takes place at Doctor SCOTT'S Church, performed by the Rev. Doctor ANDERSON, (when young people get alling in such a way I notice that they always call in a *Reverend* Doctor, when the case becomes distressing. It is said those gentlemen always effect a speedy and permanent cure.)

There is a great excitement among the ladies; as the gentleman has been public property so long, they feel a particular interest in the proceedings, and the Church will be crowded with the friends of the distinguished *ex*-tinguished. If I had some lady friend at my elbow to tell me the names of the gimcracks, I would go on and give you a full description of the whole affair beforehand, just as the "Washington correspondents" write all their letters in the back office, while the printer's devil stands at the door waiting for copy. As I remarked, when I commenced remarking, I am very busy in this matter, am a Special Committee of one to keep old Toppy's courage up, and get things straight generally. I shall feel greatly relieved when I see him swung off to-morrow—tying him up tight will release me—from duty. I shall assist in putting him comfortably on board the boat, and then indulge in a ride out to the Mission, to take the air of the country, come back and settle myself down to a good cigar and the reflection that I have made the public about as much acquainted with the private affairs of old TOPPY RALSTON and myself as I intend to. If there's any more such goings on, I'll mention 'em, just to keep the courage up of the young ladies contemplating a trip to this rather dull matrimonial market.

The papers are filled with the latest news from the Frazier River gold mines, and the rush thither is as great as ever. The steamers are doing a splendid business, and are crowded every trip with seekers of the much-desired "lucre." It has been a blessing to this community, as it has taken off great numbers of that class of gentlemen who get their living nobody knows how. We will endeavor to bear their loss, and console ourselves for their absence. The last accounts are very favorable from that region, and some of the gold has found its way to our city. It is generally a coarse scale, and very fine in quality. The best proof of the richness of the diggings is, that those who have come down from that region, return as quickly as possible. There are a great many hardships to be encured in reaching the mines, but once there, they accumulate the "oro" rapidly. Very rich quartz veins have been recently opened in Tuolumne County. The famous Allison claim still continues to pay as well as ever. It is probably the richest quartz claim in the world. The product from it has averaged $30,000 a month for three years past. It is owned by four men only.

Several tons of silver ore arrived recently from a silver mine in Mexico, known as the Heintzleman Mine. The ore was transported in wagons some three hundred miles, at an expense of $300 per ton. It is now being smelted at the large smelting works here. The experiments, so far, show $2,000 to the ton. There are several other mines of equal richness in the vicinity of this mine, being worked and owned by parties from San Francisco. One called the Rosario; another the San Xavier—the latter is in the Gadsden purchase. Some sixty odd tons of copper ore from the Arizona Mine, also in the Gadsden purchase, was received a few days since; it turns out from 60 to 70 per cent. copper. The great drawback to the success of the mines is the difficulty in getting the necessary capital in a country like this, where money is worth from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month. We want Eastern capital, at 7 per cent. per annum. There is more wealth in precious metals in that same Gadsden purchase, than the wildest enthusiast ever dreamed of, particularly silver and copper. Silver will soon be so common that it will be unnecessary to chain the spoons to the table as they do out West.

Never holler until you are clear of the woods, is a proverb that was never more forcibly illustrated than at the sailing of the last steamer. An hombre who had a few obligations that ought to have been settled, got on board the steamer without notifying his creditors of his intention of taking a sea-voyage; but by way of a souvenir left behind him a very saucy letter for their consolation. The steamer broke her shaft, and was obliged to return to port. The gent. found himself immediately surrounded by his anxious friends to whom he had written on his departure. They expressed a lively interest in his health; hoped it had been improved by his sea-voyage, and politely invited him to settle. As each one stepped *up* with their little bills he was obliged to come *down* with the "where with," much to their satisfaction and his chagrin.

A man named DERRICK made an ass of himself by personating a horse and trotting around the Union Race Course seven times, on a wager of $200 that he could do it in the hour. He did it, however. The horses have had a meeting and a resolution was introduced that the man should be sentenced to "go to grass," which was carried—not a single horse cried neigh to it. DERRICK has been very sulky about it ever since.

The garroting business is looking up a little. The gentlemen recently from your City, that I mentioned as having arrived a few steamers ago, have completed their arrangements, and have opened very successfully. The receipts have been fair to middling, and the dividends are promptly paid.

The friends and admirers of Governor WELLER have had a splendid silver tea service made to present to him. It is on exhibition in TUCKER'S window.

There has been some considerable excitement among the firemen in regard to the election of Chief Engineer. There are two Richmonds in the field, both claiming to have been elected. Several of the companies refused to obey Mr. WHITNEY, who seems to have been fairly elected, by a very close vote, however. The city authorities seized upon two of the machines, turned the "bummers" out of the engine houses and took formal possession, much to the disgust of the juvenile "Sykesys" who are obliged to look for new lodgings.

A Mrs. AVERY, a strong-minded feminine, has been delivering lectures up country, *à la* Madame LOLA MONTEZ. She does not seem to meet with LOLA'S success, however. She ought to get her name up first by cowhiding half a dozen editors. The water-works are rapidly progressing, and we expect to have a second edition of the Croton in use soon—it will be a great convenience and blessing to the city and gentlemen who consume large quantities of the "ardent." They complain of the quality of the water put in the liquor.

The people up North are trying very hard to get up another Indian War—it's their mode of raising the wind—several industrious gentlemen in those localities are manufacturing massacres, scalpings and Indian outrages by the wholesale. Unfortunately they don't bear very high characters for truth, but are some on the *veracity*; not having any wells thereabouts to keep the truth in, they manage to get along without it.

The Courts have all adjourned for the month, and with less law we manage to get a little more justice. The lawyers are not idle, however; they are prowling around, stirring up the elements of discord, picking flaws and amusing themselves by getting the community by the ears.

The flour speculators have got bit as usual: they got flour up to $16, but it wouldn't *rise* any higher, but went down—way down, and their cake was al dough.

I intended to say something about business matters, but here comes a messenger from that excited individual who is going to be spliced to-morrow—he is in a profuse perspiration about something. The gloves don't fit or there's a wrinkle in the tail of that agonizing new dress coat. I shall be rejoiced when I get that fellow safely married. PODGERS.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

We have received advices from Honolulu to the 1st of May.

The Spring whaling season of 1858 had been an unusually busy one at Honolulu. One hundred and thirty-one whalers, out of the fleet of two hundred and ten in the North Pacific, had touched at the Islands since the 1st of Feoruary, and sailed for the northern cruising grounds. These 131 vessels had in the aggregate 6,160 barrels sperm and 33,520 barrels whale oil on board, and 3,265 barrels sperm, 16,325 barrels whale, and 46,300 pounds bone, as the result of the between-seasons' cruise." Besides the foreign vessels, six Honolulu whalers brought in 519 barrels sperm and 3,175 barrels whale oil; and ten Honolulu whalers have been refitted and sailed for the north. Business on the whole had been brisk and remunerative, and a good Fall season was looked forward to.

The British brig *Antilla* was advertised to sail from Honolulu for Liverpool—the first instance of a vessel loaded at the Sandwich Islands direct for England.

Three thousand dollars reward had been offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who lately robbed the Custom-House at Honolulu.

The only reference to the late treaty with France, is the following from the *Polynesian*: "How the French treaty does trouble our neighbors across the pond! Do they not know that any privilege the French, or any of "the most favored nations," may have obtained, will, by their own treaty be also granted to them? And do they for a moment suppose that the U. S. Commissioner is not better posted on these subjects than any *on dits* of San Francisco?"

The *Morning Star*, Missionary ship, was still on a cruise to the Marquesas Islands. The *Advertiser* publishes some very interesting details of her voyage.

San Francisco Market Review.

From the Bulletin, May 20.

There has been a fair amount of business done in Bread and Feed Stuffs, without the market for any description deriving that degree of stability and firmness which is the usual concomitant of a steady demand, for the reason that the new harvest is near at hand and our supplies are ample until then, and of Feed Grains generally understood to be in excess. Of Flour and Wheat it is every day becoming more manifest that our available supplies will scarcely if at all exceed our requirements until new Wheat comes in. The stock of both here on the 15th inst. was estimated at 26,800 bbls. Flour, and to arrive from the Eastern States prior to harvest, 12,000 to 15,000 bbls. Receipts of Breadstuffs from Oregon and the interior of our own State have ceased. During the past thirty days, fully two-thirds of the entire consumption of the State has been supplied from our stocks, and the demand from the country for the next month or six weeks, in all likelihood, will increase rather than diminish.

The export demand for Barley and Oats has ceased, the vessels on the berth for Australia having completed their cargoes. The *Mary Robinson*, for Melbourne, will take 16 000 bags of Oats, 400 M. feet of Lumber, and 150 M. Latha. The *Eli Whitney*, for Sydney, will have 8,000 bags of Oats, and 3,700 do. Barley.

FLOUR—It is exceedingly difficult to give anything like a connected review of the transactions of the market during the fortnight; the sales of Gallego and Haxall have been about 300 bbls., from first and second hands. Gallego has been sold at auction without guarantee, at $13 25@$12 90; Haxall, by public and private sale, at $13 50@$13—last transaction at the latter figure. About 1,100 quarter-casks Domestic Superfine, realized at auction, a shade over $11; 3,000 bbls. Oregon have changed hands within the fortnight at auction and by private bargain, at $9 37½ @$10 50; no straight lots of good uniform quality have been sold under $10 25, as far as we can learn. The sales for consumption have been steady and large through the fortnight. We quote jobbing rates at the close, ranging from $10 50 for good Oregon, to $16 for Licks' Extra Domestic; Haxall at $13 50 and Gallego at $13 75@$14.

BEANS—Domestic very dull; White selling slowly at 2¾c @2½c., and Bayos at 3¼c @3½c.

WHEAT—The most important sale was that of 3,000 bags choice Mexican on private terms, understood to be a shade under 4c.; we quote good to choice 4c @ 4¼c., and nominal.

BARLEY—The entire sales in the fortnight were about 20,000 bags at a range of 1c.@1½c., according to quality, the latter figure having been paid only for choice brewing; to-day, 2,000 bags sold for shipment to the North coast on private terms. We quote $1@ $1 05 ₱ 100 lbs. at the close.

OATS—The average price of good samples through the fortnight has not varied much from 1¾c., but at the close there is a shade more firmness, and we quote 1¾c @$1 55.

POTATOES—Choice are dull at the close at 90c. ₱ bag.

INTERESTING FROM NEW GRANADA.

The Cass-Herran Treaty—Its Probable Passage in the House as Amended by the Senate—Movements of the American Squadron—The Court Martial on Lieutenant Whittier and Assistant-Engineer Hollins—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

We were all expecting, by the British steamer that arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 26th ultimo, news of some definite decision of the two Houses of Congress at Bogota on the Cass-Herran Convention. But to our great surprise the steamer brought no mail from the interior, the Bogota mail not having made its appearance at Carthagena. We should have had advices up to about the 12th of May. It is generally supposed the Government kept the mail back, hoping to influence Congress in the intervening fortnight to reconsider its probable virtual rejection of the Convention. The almost unanimous opinion here is that the House of Representatives will adopt all the amendments of the Senate, which struck anything out from the Convention, except the promise to pay such sum for damages to property, resulting from the Panama massacre, as may be brought in by the arbitrators.

There is a complete dearth of news here, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Bogota mail, and from the fact that we only get news once a month, by the *Columbus*, from Central America. The news from the South Pacific, too, will not be found of much importance.

I understand that Commodore LONG received no special orders in regard to the fleet under his command in this harbor by last mail, as was generally expected he would. The steam-frigate *Saranac* will, consequently, immediately leave for Guatemala, with orders to report herself here again in the first part of July. The sloop-of-war *Decatur* goes to Callao and the South, and the Commodore will leave port for a short cruise next Monday. The sloop *Vandalia* will remain until the return of the *Saranac*, when the former will go to the Feejees. Commodore LONG acknowledges the necessity of our Government's keeping a National ship always at anchor here.

Since my last the trials by Court-Martial of Lieut. WHITTIER, of the Marine corps attached to the *Merrimac*, and of Second Assistant Engineer JOHN HOLLINS, of the same ship, have been concluded, and the charges of inebriety against both of them have been sustained. Lieut. WHITTIER is a nephew of Com. SMITH, chief of the Bureau of Construction, and MR. HOLLINS is a son of Commander HOLLINS, of Greytown bombardment notoriety. They go to New-York by this steamer. Commander THATCHER, of the *Decatur*, also sends home, in the store-ship *Relief*, a fillibuster, one of the men he took on board his ship in Punta Arenas, by Government order, some 11 months since. The man has been sick all the time, and a great annoyance to the officers and crew, besides receiving three times the amount in rations and clothing that would have cost to have sent him home in the first place, and yet he has been forced to stay here through Government negligence, and would probably have been kept on board till the cruise was up, had not individual charity stepped in to his relief.

Third Assistant Engineer WILLIAM L. WALTERS died on board the frigate *Merrimac* on the 27th ult., of congestive fever. He belonged to Springfield, Ill., and was only 24 years of age. He was buried in the American cemetery on Flamenco Island, the services being performed by Chaplain DAVIS, of the *Merrimac*.

Several of the Venezuelian exiles of MONAGAS who have been residing at Panama, have returned to Venezuela since the revolution. Among them is Col. GARRIDO, the officer who headed the military police of Panama at the time they massacred the American passengers on the 15th April, 1856.

NATHAN F. LOBAN, a colored man of New-York, and late a waiter on the steamship *John L. Stevens*, who was charged with murdering a Carthagena woman at Panama, named NICOLASA BAEN, by shooting her with a revolver, has been acquitted.

I have just learned that a little schooner has arrived at this port from Buenaventura. She brings no papers from Bogota. A passenger on her says he left Bogota May 4, and that he heard Congress had given President OSPINA *full* powers to settle the question in dispute with the United States. This would not be an improbable *finale* to the long discussions and much voting in both Houses on the subject, but nevertheless, having seen the "passenger," I think the chances are very much against his knowing what he is talking about.

A Panama gentleman, lately returned from the capital of Guatemala, in conversation with President CABRERA, happening to touch on the murder of LILLY and his companion, the President remarked that the outrage was entirely unauthorized by the Government, and expressed his surprise that the United States had not instituted an inquiry into the circumstances. F. W. R.

News From Central America.

From our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

The British Mail Steamship *Dee*, which left San Juan on the 1st, arrived last evening. She brings no papers or news either from Costa Rica or Nicaragua, and nothing in regard to the American treaty with the latter country. THOMAS F. MEAGHER came passenger in the *Dee* from Costa Rica, by the way of the Serapiqui River. He reports that M. FELIX BELLY is carrying everything before him in Central America. The son of General PAEZ, who was Mr. MEAGHER'S traveling companion, will return to Panama in the steamship *Columbus*, to arrive on the 6th.

The *Jamestown* was at San Juan. From a letter from Commander KENNEDY, I learn that he has only eight sick among his crew, who are suffering from intermittent fever. Mr. COTTRELL, United States Commercial Agent at San Juan, had received a letter from Commodore VANDERBILT, disavowing the stupid acts of one MILLER, who represented himself as his agent, in attempting to get possession of the river steamers, which are still in the hands of Commander KENNEDY.

The United States supply ship *Relief* is here, and will not probably leave for New-York until July. Capt. STRONG has 30 sick on board from the *Jamestown* and the Pacific fleet.

Dr. MERRIT, of Philadelphia, proprietor of a gold mine near the river Coclé, in the province of Veraguas, on the Atlantic side, about 80 miles from this port, writes that he has got into trouble. It appears that he and his party, some time since, shot two negroes, desperate characters, in self-defence, as he says. In consequence, an order was given for his arrest. He has been obliged, with four men, to abandon his mine, and is keeping away from the order given to capture him and take him over to Santiago, on the Pacific. Mr. FOX, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is anxious to go down if he can get a proper conveyance.

The British steam-frigate *Leopard* arrived here on the 31st ult., from Port Royal, Jamaica. She reports that the *Cortes*, which was seized under the American flag and carried into Jamaica, has been condemned by a Court of Admiralty as a slaver. She had no American or other papers, and the master declined to make any defence. The *Leopard* will go to San Juan del Sur in a few days.

I have just learned by telegraph that the order of Commodore LONG to the *Saranac*, to go to Guatemala, has been countermanded, and she will take a short cruise to the southward to return as soon as possible. The flag-ship will probably remain at Panama until the arrival of the next mail from the United States, when, if she is not ordered to remain at her present station, she will go to Paita and other ports in the South Pacific, for a cruise.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A Presidential Election to Take Place in Peru—Earthquake Shock at Lima—The Dictatorship in Bolivia—Affairs in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

The British steamer *Lima*, which arrived on the evening of the 21st, brought dates from Valparaiso to May 1, from Bolivia to May 5, Lima and Callao to the 15th, and Guayaquil to the 17th. From Ecuador there is nothing save that President ROBLES is dangerously sick, and an acrimonious discussion is still going on with Venezuela, which protests strongly and threateningly against the confiscation of Ex-President FLORES' goods and estates.

PERU.

To the astonishment of most of the friends as well as enemies of Gen. CASTILLA, who had made up their minds to live under his Dictatorship until a revolution should oust him from his place, on the 30th of April *his* Council of Ministers issued a decree that an election for President, Vice-President and Deputies be held on the 1st day of August next, and that the successful candidates be proclaimed fifteen days thereafter. The 4th article of the decree provides that the Constituent Assembly meet at Lima on the 3d of October. Candidates for the Presidency are as plenty as fleas in Bagdad—(there is no need of going out of Lima for the simile)—the principal of which are Gen. CASTILLA and Don DOMINGO ELIAS. Gen. SAN ROMAN, MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZAVALLAS and JUAN M. DEL MAR are among the lesser aspirants. I do not yet see Gen. VIVANCO'S or Ex-President ECHENIQUE'S name put forward, but they will also have their partisans. The question is, now that the election has been called, whether CASTILLA will allow a fair and free expression of opinion at the polls, or whether he will order his soldiers to support his Prefects and Alcaldes in returning his own name, independent of the little matter of majority or minority. Many think he will allow fair play, arguing that he has had enough of the attempt to govern Peru since 1855. Others say he means to be President at all hazards. You will recollect that CASTILLA is the only President Peru has ever had who has not been ousted by a revolution, he having succeeded GAMARRA, and served six years Undoubtedly, however, Don DOMINGO ELIAS is the most popular man, and were it not that the whole machinery of the Government is in the hands of his opponent, he could not fail of success.

Business in all Peru continues extremely dull. Freights of guano are only £2 to Europe, and $11 to $12 to the United States. Many American vessels prefer to wait rather than accept these prices, so that the fleet in the Bay is increasing. The whole amount of guano shipped from the Chinchas during the month of April was 30,866 tons register, of which 27,809 went to England in 34 vessels; 1,837 went to the United States in two vessels; to the Mauritius three vessels, with 1,120 tons. Of the vessels that went to England, 12 were American.

On the 11th a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lima, slightly damaging many buildings. Ships report having felt the shock in the latitude of Coquimbo, and the brig *Globe*, from Liverpool, felt it 200 miles out at sea.

In the mountain district of Cerro Pasco very rich new veins of silver had been discovered, worth $10 and one real and one real and a half the marc, as it comes from the vein.

Prince MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN and Baron DE BRANDENSTEIN, who have been traveling the River Plate Provinces and in Chili, came passengers in the *Lima*, bound to the United States.

BOLIVIA.

From La Paz the dates are only up to the 25th of April. Dr. LINARES, Provisional President, had assumed the Dictatorship in full, and was taking vigorous measures to suppress revolutionary attempts. In the course of eighty days three conspiracies had been discovered—one in Cochabamba, one in Sucre, and one in La Paz. LINARES had suppressed the liberty of the press, and had forbidden public meetings and political discussions, public or private. Many of the discontented were looking for the return of BELZU, although we have a report here in Panama that he has become insane in France.

The gold mines of Tipuani are attracting attention, and exploring companies have been fitted out from La Paz.

Mr. DANA, United States Minister to Bolivia, has informed the Bolivian Government that he is fitting out an expedition to explore the rivers Paraguay, Pilicomayo and Bermejo.

CHILI.

From Chili there is nothing of importance, except that the municipal elections have been generally carried by the Government, Valparaiso, of course, excepted, and the Minister of the Interior, JERONIMO URMENETA, who was so popular with all parties, has resigned on account of differences with President MONTT. A Minister from Bolivia had arrived at Valparaiso to endeavor to arrange the boundary difficulties with Chili, and was very kindly received.

The Province of Valdivia had been explored by order of the Government, with a view of ascertaining its agricultural capabilities. It is said, a large number of Tyrolese will immigrate to it.

A Mr. HITT is making a great flourish over his pretended discovery of the quadrature of the circle. He has petitioned the Government to appoint a Committee to examine his drawings, &c. The Committee will make a great hit if they report favorably.

Coal deposits have been discovered in the Province of Chiloe; which, it is thought, will add greatly to the wealth of Chili.

Business does not improve. Buyers have been very slack in paying for the large amount of goods they bought before the hard times commenced. There is no foreign demand for agricultural products on account of the high prices asked. Flour is held at an average of about $4 62 per quintal, six months—some of the better brands bringing $4 75, cash. Boston crushed Sugar sold at $2 90@$3 the aroba; 26,000 arobas Mauritius brown has been sent to San Francisco for account of owners. Carolina Rice, $7 per quintal. Pine Lumber, $30@$40. Bar Copper, $20 50, cash. Freights from coast ports to Swansea and Liverpool, £2 2s @£2 5s. American ship *Christopher Hall* took ores from Caldera and Huaxo to Boston, for $13.

The supercargo of the Chilian ship *Mercedes*, from China, who, I wrote you, had undertaken to burn the ship at sea, and then jumped overboard and was drowned, was a Mr. ROBERT, formerly a merchant of San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Collegiate Dutch Church are now gathering the fruits of their harvest. The Clergy, the Revs. Dr. DE WITT, VERMILYE and CHAMBERS, met the Consistory at the Church corner of Lafayette-place, on Wednesday night. Twenty-four persons were examined and approved, among whom persons from 13 to 60 years of age. About the same number will be added to each of the other Collegiate Churches, and will make an aggregate much larger than has been known in that body, at one time, for years.

The Synod of the Dutch Church closed its annual session at Newark, on Wednesday night. This body has been in session about ten days. The ablest men in the denomination held seats in this session—the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, the Rev. Mr. VAN ZANT, the Rev. Mr. EDAUGH, the Rev. Mr. ROGERS, and others. The Moderator, the Rev. D. D. DEMOREST, though quite a young man, most promptly and ably presided. Some very able discussions were held, as the Dutch have recently made a complete organization of all the various Boards that mark the denominations of the day—as these organizations are new, and many of them not exactly in working order, and as some of the Dutch Church are not quite reconciled to the new policy, but prefer the old path and the good old way, like the honest man of Albany, who carried his corn to mill, with a big stone in one end of the bag, and a bushel of grain in the other "to balance each other," and so did because his father did so, and went to Heaven at last. Some sharp debate took place on the employing of the Rev. R. B. CANFIELD, as the Secretary of the Board of Publication, which the Reverend gentleman had the benefit of, as he sat and took it all like a good Christian. Complaint was made to the Board of the Student at Hertshog Hall, at New-Brunswick, and as men are not well satisfied with fare at commens anywhere, the debate was humorous and not very damaging to the Steward of the Hall. No session of the Synod has been so rich in spiritual results as this, and the addresses on the last day on the state of religion, were very effective and affecting. The session next June will be held in Albany. It came out in discussion that, out of the 400 churches in the denomination, 200 have not made any contributions to the Societies for three years.

The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, is one of the most thorough Low-Church Evangelical prelates in the church. The new Assistant Bishop, Dr. BOWMAN, is a decided High-Churchman. If either passes the point harmony will be wanting. Perhaps, like the two great forces of the world, these two contrary forces may direct the Diocese of Pennsylvania harmoniously and sweetly in its orbit, without jar or disturbance.

The boy-preacher KENNEDY is now sick with the measles. As many calls have been made for his services, his pastor, the Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, has discouraged his preaching for the present to any great degree.

The Old-School Presbyterian Church in General Assembly at New-Orleans, were most elegantly entertained by the profuse liberality of the inhabitants. Twenty-one clergymen were guests of the St. Charles, and the proprietors refused to receive any compensation. Whereupon the clergy guests drew up a handsome acknowledgment and tendered it to their host.

A noble meeting was held in New-Haven last week. It was the Annual Convention of the Sunday School Teachers of the State of Connecticut. The company filled the large Centre Church to repletion. The accessions to the schools of the State were large. Over 4,000 scholars in the schools have been converted, while only 500 were reported the year before. Singing, addresses, and reports occupied the time. The closing address was assigned to the Rev. E. S. PORTER, Editor of the New-York *Intelligencer*, and in a graceful and tender speech he performed that duty.

In the Common Council of this City, an order has been introduced that the City bells be not rung on Sunday, as it disturbs the people more than the crying of newsboys. This is an offset to the attempt to better preserve the Sabbath among us. The efforts of the Mayor in these respects are opposed, as a renewal of the "Blue Laws."

The Rev. I. H. TOWNE of Bridgeport, Ct., has accepted the call to the Northwest, or Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, and will at once enter on his duties.

The people of Westfield, Conn., have just concluded a religious quarrel that has long disturbed their peace. A part of the parish did not like their minister. Three years ago they closed the Church against him. He regarded himself as their spiritual teacher and refused to leave. Like Paul, he preached three "whole years in his own hired house, and received all who came in unto him." He then sued the parish for his whole salary for three years. The Connecticut Association interposed, gave him $600 and dismissed him from his charge.

P. N. WHITE, long editor of the Amherst *Express*, a paper printed in Amherst, Mass., has just been licensed by the Congregationalists as a preacher, and he has already entered on his new profession.

The *Baptist Examiner* having given great offence by the statements that in the benevolent boards of that denomination no money raised is expended without its costing 50 per cent. on the amount to expend it, and that the cost of disbursement for agencies and other expenses, is full 60 per cent. meets the complaint by restating the fact, and reminding those who complain of the expense as ruinous to the Societies that the editor who has revealed the waste is not responsible for the fact. He intimates that instead of grumbling over the publication, they had better apply themselves to stop the leak.

The Mariners' Family Asylum held their anniversary on Staten Island on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The services were held on the lawn. A great crowd attended; not less than a thousand persons were on the ground. Singing by the choir of the Mariners' Church, addresses by the Rev. Mr. JONES the Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS, the Rev. Mr. CRITTENDEN and others, filled up the time. A wagon-load of boys from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, the sons of sailors, came over to see and enjoy the sight. This Asylum is to give a home to the mother, the wife and the sisters of seamen, and in this snug retreat, with comfort and care, they can spend their days. About 30 women are in the retreat, and are made very comfortable. At the close of the speaking, the great company, as of old, sat down on the grass and there fed. A jovial, happy, singing, shouting company came up to the City in good time, pleased and profited with the day's recreation.

The European News by the Nova Scotian.

Inquiry in the British House of Commons Relative to the Late Agressions—Amicable declarations of the Government—Sailing of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet—Important from India.

[The following appeared in a portion of our morning edition of Saturday.]

ST. JOHN, N. F., Friday, June 11.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, Captain MCMASTER'S, has passed Cape Race on her first voyage to Quebec. She has 294 passengers.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at the Straits of Belle Isle at 5 A. M. of the 10th, but finding the passage blocked with ice, was obliged to take the Southern route, after endeavoring for ten hours to go through.

Off Cape Race her news was obtained by the newsyacht of the Associated Press.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 31st, the order of the day was to consider the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to the amendments of the former House to the Oaths bill. The question to insist on the amendments, after discussion, was put and carried without a division.

Lord STANLEY has been appointed to the India Board, and Sir BULWER LYTTON Colonial Secretary.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., Mr LYNDSAY asked the Government if it was true that the United States vessels in the Havana or Western Coast of Africa Trade had been fired into, boarded, searched or detained by British cruisers, and if so, by what authority, or under whose instructions did the Commanders of those ships so act.

Mr. FITZGERALD said the Government had no official information on the subject, but he had reason to believe the reports had been exaggerated. They were as anxious as the American Government to avoid all cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued to the officers on the stations to be especially cautious.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with the Telegraphic Cable on board, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening for the West coast of Ireland.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, May 26, *vid* Malte 30th.

The *Ganges*, with the Bombay mails, arrived at Suez yesterday.

The Commander-in-Chief and General WALPOLE entered Shahjehanpore without opposition on the of April, and marched for Barcly on the 2d of May.

The Maunbie and his followers were flying back to Maqueldee, in Oude.

NANA SAHIB was in Barcly.

The Hindoos were friendly, but the Musselmen were escaping.

The reverses sustained by General WALPOLE in Oude have

granted on payment by defendant of costs of former trial. Costs of motion at Special Term and costs of appeal to abide event of suit.

James W. Wilcox vs. *Wm. M. Northam.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

John Le Farge vs. *The Exchange Fire Co.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ernest Zachrisson vs. *Gustavus A. Poppe.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Daniel Olds vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt et al.*—Motion to suppress commission denied with $10 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Holbrook vs. *Bassett et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,388 78.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Before the Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Manuel Soto vs. *William White.*—Mr. Gardner, of Sag Harbor, moved to discharge the defendant from arrest and to dismiss all proceedings in this action—which was for assault and battery on the high seas. Plaintiff was a seaman, and defendant master of the vessel upon which he served; the defendant was arrested a few days since by the United States Marshal, and brought before Commissioner Stillwell. Pending the examination, and while the defendant and his counsel were on their way from the Commissioner's office to their hotel to dine, the defendant was arrested by a deputy sheriff on a warrant issued from the Marine Court on a charge of assault and battery, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

The Court held that the defendant must be discharged and the proceedings dismissed with costs, the defendant being in actual custody of the officers of the United States Court when arrested in this case.

OUR MARKETS.

Their Condition—Why they Can't be Cleaned—Rats and their Revels.

A market ought to be as clean as a church, for at the best, when in use, it is not a place to tempt one for delicious odors, nor *per se* is it a lovely place for promenade. To enjoy a stroll through stalls of dead meats, past tables set with lard and dubious butter, tubs of tripe and slabs of fish that Ethiopians are dressing, is rather a matter of education than of instinct. Well-regulated noses never turn up at the spectacle, however, when the proprietors of the noses have attained to the maturity of common sense; and of all morning walks, none is more delightful than one through a well-kept market for a housekeeping lady who has not too many boarders from Ireland in her kitchen, or for a man whose eye of faith has learned to discern through the half-dressed slimy bass the well-sauced fish of his dinner, and in the unctuous side of beef the delicious fillet of his next breakfast. "Can a meat market be kept clean?" is a question not much mooted in this town, all home experience on a large scale, having proved the negative, time out of mind. But from distant rural towns strangers frequently come in, asserting that there are in their parts clean markets, and we believe them just as we have to confess that there are white blackbirds and tailless monkeys, though they do not grow in these quarters. Extravagant down-Easters have assured us that in Boston, after showing Faneuil Hall and pointing out GARRISON and THEODORE PARKER to visitors, the natives take their guests to the market as the next lion worth looking at. It is said that the Philadelphians have a clean market too, and even that the Baltimoreans never blush when theirs is spoken of. But as to our own, for the most part, and especially when the Press has for a month omitted to agitate the great and prolific question of nuisances, there is a smell from them that no polite word will cover and entirely embrace; one doubts whether the perfume-dealers have not slily got them under their thumb, and are keeping them in their present state with the prime object of making smelling bottles and vials full of odors sweet, a necessity of life. They are as habitually dirty as if dirt were the salt without which "genties" would be creeping in the meat before sunset; so habitually dirty that the standard of cleanliness is marked so low in the market scale that when we speak of them as clean, we mean only clean in comparison with slaughter-houses, swill-milk stables, and the other abodes of nuisances. We shall speak of some of them as unusually clean just now, by which we simply mean that tolerably state of cleanliness, that a city lady may pass through them without crushing her hoops irremediably, and yet carry home no samples of rancid butter on her dress; not by any means so inoffensive that a fresh-faced farmer's daughter could walk leisurely through them with her eyes open, and not feel her untutored stomach rising in her throat like a balloon under the Crystal Palace dome.

There are three very sufficient reasons why our markets are so generally nasty affairs. First. The buildings in which several of them are kept are ricketty, rotten, tumble-down rat-holes, which Providence, in its chastening trials, never permits lightning to strike, and which, as if in mockery of men's hopes, fires never will consume. Secondly. The public controllers of the markets seldom stray so far away from the common walks of municipal office-holders as to insist upon proper cleanliness, unless the lessee of the stall has provoked their wrath. Habitually they neglect their business, except to tyrannize over their enemies and to favor their friends, unless when the newspapers make a raid upon the whole system, when in goes the besom of reform, sweeping right and left, and leaving the sweepings to rot in the covered gutters. Thirdly. The standard of cleanliness is so low, for want of one clean model, that stall-holders will call upon you to admire the cleanliness of the gang-way—you stepping aside meanwhile, to save your boots from the bits of meat even now going the way of all neglected flesh,—to the sweet, wholesome air of the place, you catching, meanwhile, whiffs from the gutter that sicken, and seeing overhead a roof black with flies, or dingy and gray with spiders'-webs, from which the dust-laden threads swing in long loops. For which three reasons it may be learned that, to make a thorough market-reform, is such another job as to rid us of swill-milk, or to purify the City Hall.

FULTON MARKET.

The Fulton Market is, as HENRY A. WISE once viciously said of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "old, but not venerable." Externally it presents the appearance of an aggravated shanty—a pile of wooden piggeries set up against brick walls that had heard the summons to fall, but could not quite consent to go yet. It occupies the entire block, and in the antique time when it was built, was doubtless a fine one. It consists of three brick two-story buildings, one half way between South and Front streets, fronting on Fulton; one half way between South and Front, fronting Beekman, and one on Front-street, which is surmounted by a wooden tower, which still manages to hold up the bell that rings every day at 2 o'clock, for the meat-sellers to shut up. The space intermediate between these brick buildings is covered over by wooden sheds, the interior of which is arched and lathed and plastered. On three sides the sidewalk of the bounding streets, and several feet into the carriage way, are covered over, and stalls included. This affords the cheap drainage of the market, for the gutters, being covered in, are the sewers into which the slops are washed and concealed from sight. It is understood that once a week these gutters are flooded from the hydrants, unless the weather has been rainy. Judging from the odor often prevalent, and certainly so from a slight reflection of what extensive depositories the gutters are, flooding them once a day would be none too often. The upper end of the main building is the meat-market, the Beekman-street side is the retail fish mart, while the great body of room remaining is surrendered to vegetables, poultry, garden truck and knick-knacks. The second story of the brick part is occupied by three several families as dwelling houses. The market is not solely a dépôt for the sale of edibles, however. You can buy shoes, stockings, second-hand hats, flashy jewelry, dirk-knives and yellow-covered novels, all within the market precincts, if you want them. We have seen the sign "Lodgings Furnished," conspicuously posted near one corner. There is always something to drink on the premises, hot coffee that boils all night in the copper tank, at three cents a cup, and hotter stuff that enables some who drink it to sleep like tops on the boxes on the sidewalk, careless equally of the rats scampering over their faces and the pranks of boys shoving lobster claws down their backs. There are more liquor shops in Fulton Market than the Excise Commissioners are likely to number licenses all the City through this year. Punched by the TIMES to the desperation of doing something, a week or two ago the Clerk ordered the front stalls on the Fulton-street side to be set back toward the street two feet. The order has been obeyed, greatly to the convenience of foot-passengers, upon whose right of way the barrels of potatoes, boxes of oranges, and the counters at which the cheapest and best bananas were to be bought, had greatly encroached. A wider gang-way is still needed for people going up and down South-street. The side-walk is too narrow, when entirely clear of boxes and barrels, for the accommodation of the masses that must travel it. But the lady who attempts to turn to the right from the corner of Fulton and South, to cross Fulton-street and so reach the ferry, must sacrifice the graceful shape of the swell-fish to that of the porgy, or wo to her new zephyr skirt. During the white-washing month of May, stout men of color have plied nightly their white-wash brushes on the roofs hereabouts, to their very great improvement. And, indeed, the market taken throughout, is very seldom seen in better condition than it is at present. It always compares favorably with the great West side, Washington Market. The meat looks fresh on its hooks, the marble fish-slabs are kept clean, and the women take much pride in displaying tastefully their flowers and fruit. There are no heaps of offal lying about; there are no packs of dogs quarreling over ejected carcases; the City has not in its wisdom, made a dumping-ground for street-sweepings in the immediate vicinity. In New-York parlance, Fulton Market is clean, and it generally enjoys a good reputation. But one passing it at midnight, when the mingled vapor of hot lard in which doughnuts are boiling, of refuse oysters "getting high," of stagnant water and gutter-mud, gird the premises round like a halo of unhallowed stenches, perceives that the appetite which was raging within him has suddenly evanished like a ghost at cockcrowing.

There is something anomalous about the reputation of Fulton Market. A stranger under convoy of the initiated, threading his way through its greasy alleys towards the little cabins where oysters are served up at a shilling a plate with prime butter and crackers at pleasure, inwardly vows that oysters never more shall traverse the longitude of his palate after getting out of this scrape. But when he has once eaten the roast from the little tin-pan in which only a roast is orthodox there, he is apt to vow openly that he never ate oysters before. When THACKERAY was here—if we rightly remember—the day of the very night that in Mr. BEECHER'S Church he concluded that lecture in which he consigned a royal George to a place far warmer than it was comfortable, and the organist very appropriately struck up "God save the King,"—that day, on his way to Brooklyn, the keen-scented satirist with a gourmand friend paused to try the oyster stews of Fulton Market. TUPPER, the poet of England, spoke well of Niagara, and Mr. THACKERAY did not withhold warm praises from the Fulton Market oysters,—since which time, of course, literary men as well as shipping-merchants and ship-chandlers of the longest purses meet daily to expatiate on "oysters as they should be."

But the rats! We would like to see the old market lifted daintily up from its foundations and set aside for a day. If a clean cut, horizontally, six inches below the surface, could be made, and the slice moved off, such a labyrinth of ratty streets, and burrows, and holes as would be exposed to light! The powder-post old hulk would probably have sunk,—gone under,—foundations and all, long ago, it is so thoroughly undermined by rats, but for the old stockings, jackets and rubbish generally which the vermin have lugged into their subterranean retreats. By daylight, when business is driving, especially during the Summer weather, you can sometimes get through the market and never see a rat, but at night, they skeet across your path if anywhere in the neighborhood, like skating spiders before your scow on a mill-pond. If you fancy coffee and cakes at the stall, they may nibble at your boots as you eat the proceeds of your six-penny investment. You would think no point in the market foundations were proof against them; close pressed, they head for any part of it, and go through. They are the torment of the lessees of the stalls, but no one complains, for how, they ask, could you have a market without rats? We asked a dealer in bananas, if the rats would eat bananas? "They'd eat everything, Sir,—you can't name a thing that's safe from them." We named oranges; he confessed that they would not generally touch them, but last Winter, said a bye-stander, when the snow was thick on the ground, I left a barrel of oranges in my place. Next morning, about half the oranges were nothing but shells. The rats had sawed into the barrel, and cutting into an orange just deep enough to give his head full sweep inside, had eaten out the pulp of lots of them. They were the —— on peanuts and almonds; dates and figs melted right down before them." "But of all things," said an oysterman, "they love oysters best. Of course while the oyster keeps his mouth shut, he is safe from his lovers' teeth. But every morning when the barrel of oyster shells is emptied, the 'heart' that the knife leaves on the shell is cleaned out as smoothly as if it had been pumiced." Would they eat lobsters? "You should have seen the first barrel of them I ever bought," said a dealer in that crustacean, whose blushes on being boiled are the opprobium of chemists who can't even guess where the crimson color comes from; "at night I set the barrel on top of a box out of harm's way, as I thought; next morning not a bit of green fat, white meat, or red berries could be found in six of them." Hard clams are too much for the thieves, though. Indeed, a heap of clams is about the best of traps for them. When the weather is hot the clams delight, if it is all quiet around, to lie dreaming with their mouths open, and if a rat's tail happens to pass by, it is sure to be shut down on. The rat often escapes a man's grasp on its tail by slipping the skin off, but your quahaug takes hold to the bone, and they tell of many a gray old rat scudding out into the night air and across the street, dragging his remorseless bailiff after him. They say there are old rats in the market who would no sooner cross a clam-heap than a boy would cross a grave-yard at night. They grow exceedingly tame and impudent in their undisputed sway. One coffee and cake man had had them take crackers off his table, while customers sat eating at it. To get rid of them was out the question,—to fend off from them was all that was ever attempted. One man, in a 7 by 9 room, kept two cats, who generally protected him pretty well. Another had got his floor pretty nearly tinned over, putting a tin patch on the plank wherever he found they had eaten through. The meat-sellers hang their meat on hooks from the ceiling, clear of the wall, and cover it well with paper; the rustling of the paper frightens the vermin. But if a quarter should be left uncovered, the fellows would be sure to gouge the finest porter-house steak. At night, when the watchmen walk their rounds, they keep hitting the boxes and barrels a thump with their clubs, which does some good. One marketman, seeing our interest in the subject, asked if they had got to using rats for anything; we confessed our ignorance of the rat economy, remembering that some authority says that their skins are too thin to be worked up for kid gloves, except perhaps for the thumb-pieces. He said sometimes the keepers of the dog-ring came down for a lot of rats, it being the custom to let loose the rats in the ring for owners to try their dogs on. These men would set traps all over the market, some 50 or 60 of them. By the time he had set the last one, it was time to go the rounds and take out the captives. He had known them to take 40 in a night. The catcher takes the rat by the tail, keeps him on the swing, otherwise he would get nipped by the fellow's teeth, until he can drop him into a bag of straw which an assistant holds open.

FRANK BUCKLAND, in his racy *Curiosities of Natural History*, puts in a poor plea for the rat that he is a very useful scavenger, grubbing in the walls and drains and consuming a vast amount of garbage that would surely breed cholera and plague, if the despised rat were not there. Besides, being a most cleanly brute, he never tolerates filth in his walks, and so, if you *cannot* catch him, it is abundantly wise to be consoled while tolerating him. We put the question to one shrewd old marketman who had heard our questions very patiently;—"Were not Fulton Market rats, after all, a blessing for their scavenger's uses?" "It may be so," he answered, "where there is not much for them to get, but not about a market. I tell you," said he, with a wicked leer in his loose eye, "a rat is just like a reporter, he'll take leavings when he can't get prime cuts;—high life first, and low life if he's pushed." We pushed on to another part of the market, where a genial colored man sat on a potato bag rubbing his goatee on his knees. He warmed up to the subject, as a bachelor discourses of an old love. He told a story of one BILLY Mc——, a member of the lower bar, who used to own a dog "Dave," that was the greatest dog ever born, for rats. "BILLY used to travel a good deal nights on the quiet, and it got around that he would match 'Dave' on time against any other terrier in the City. A match was made up, and a big purse. But sure enough when they went into the ring, 'Dave,' after the first bite, refused to come up to the scratch. BILLY said he knowed they'd rubbed the rats,—pisened them by rubbing something on them, so no dog could hold them. They denied of course. So BILLY took one of the rats into his own mouth, and sure enough, his lips all swelled up, and proved that there'd been cheating." We felt that the "rubbing" story needed confirmation, but we could not readily get it confirmed and so left the subject. But if anybody doubts that Fulton Market, when kept in the cleanest state that the lessees can put it in, is a miserable, rotten, and utterly disgraceful old rat-hole, let him go to-night along its Beekman-street front, just as the City Hall bell strikes 12, with his olfactories moderately excited and his ears open, and learn for himself. Meanwhile, he has our sympathies for his obtuseness and our admiration for his immunity from offence.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Washington Market is swept out every afternoon. Its appearance yesterday when we visited it was comparatively clean. The sweepers were at work, and we caught them in the act. The most objectionable feature which we observed was the stagnant water in some of the gutters which run through the fish-market. The fish-marketmen wash their fish daily after the business of the day is over, and of course a great deal of water is spattered around. The floor of the market slopes so that the water may run into the gutters which pass through it, but these gutters have not a sufficient inclination towards the street, so that the water which accumulates in them does not very readily find its way to the sewers. This evil is one which is very easily remedied, and there is the less excuse, therefore, for its existence. Pieces of putrid fish and flesh, and decayed vegetables are doubtless to be found in this stagnant water, rendering its healthful purity none the greater. We conversed with the marketmen and women concerning the regulations of the market. The garbage when it is swept out, we are told, is gathered into little heaps in the street, and every afternoon regularly swill-carts are loaded with it, and it is carried off to the dumping ground, between Vesey and Fulton streets, North River. Frequently during the week the gutters in the streets are cleaned out with water from the hydrant.

West Washington Market is not kept as clean, yet its appearance, yesterday, was not such as to utterly disgust one passing through it. The old Market is kept clean by the City authorities; but the West Washington Marketmen employ men at private expense to sweep the market. It is swept two or three times a week only. This Market is a sort of settlement of market stands with streets running at right angles through it. The roadway is planked, and in many parts of it the wood is worn out and rotten. The proprietors of the stands are generally wholesale dealers in fruit and vegetables, keeping but little stock on hand, and fulfilling their orders as fast as they are received by importations, fresh from the country. Their customers are mostly the retail grocers. There is less that is dirty, therefore, about their business, than is connected with that of the dealers in Washington Market proper, and less sweeping is perhaps required in front of their stands. Yet, on a warm Summer's day, the sight of decayed oranges, lemons, and vegetables lying around loose in a market, is a disagreeable one, to say the least, and we would advise the West Washington Marketmen, if they undertake to keep the parts of the market before their respective stands clean, to sweep them at least once a day. Why the City, which claims to own West Washington Market, does not keep it clean, as it keeps Washington Market proper clean, is a question for those who are given to philosophizing on matters of public interest. If at any time the public health should suffer in consequence of such neglect on the part of the City authorities, it would not do for them to attempt to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the marketmen, because the latter are willing to attend to the cleaning, if the marketmen undertake to keep the Market clean, they should do the work thoroughly or not at all.

At the foot of West Washington Market, between Vesey and Fulton streets, North River, there is a huge manure and garbage heap, extending from street to street. The spot is used as a dumping-ground for the First and Third Wards, and is a most disagreeable one to loiter in long. The large pile of manure in the centre of the dumping-ground, most of which has stood there all Winter, is flanked on either side by heaps of garbage which the marketmen have deposited there, in spite of the Corporation ordinance which forbids them to do so. These garbage heaps, consisting of putrid masses of decayed vegetable matter, cannot be promotive of health. The ground adjoins West Washington Market, and must be a nuisance to the neighborhood. Three thousand loads of the manure have been sent to the country within three weeks past, and the workmen are at work loading vessels with it daily. With another week of fair weather it is calculated that the whole will be removed. The garbage is also being removed in sloops to places along the river, up town, where it is used in filling in. The garbage is generally removed as soon as it is brought to the dumping-ground. Its removal costs the City 12 cents per load. The City obtains 25 cents per load for manure, and it costs about 20 cents per load to gather it in the streets and remove it. Many of the dealers of Washington Market are in favor of removing the Market to some more eligible site up town. The Market buildings are exceedingly old, and cannot much longer be made serviceable. The City is filling in some 12 acres of made land at the foot of West Fourteenth-street, and this spot has been indicated as the best site for a new market in place of the old one.

CENTRE MARKET.

Centre Market, as is generally known, is one of the older markets of the city. It is situated on a square bounded by Grand-street, Centre-street, Broome street, and a broad alley. The building looks older than it really is, by reason of the fact that its outside has not been favored with the same regard for cleanliness that a business necessity has bestowed upon its interior. The building is not devoted entirely to market purposes. The upper portion was used for a long time as a Police Station-house, and near the principal entrance to the second floor bear the titles of the regiments that occupy it as a drill-room. On the Grand-street side there is no entrance other than to a dining-saloon below. Several feet of the wall and of the sidewalk however, are occupied by dealers in crockery, and sometimes glass and basket wares. On the Centre-street side there are no outside stalls, until near Broome-street, where several dealers in vegetables appear to be doing a thriving business. Below these stalls, on the same side, there are a number of doors which are used by the butchers for the reception of their meat in the morning, and as an outlet for the refuse and washings, when they "clean up." The Broome-street front wall and pavement is occupied principally by dealers in fruits and flowers, at the present time; and down the alley there is little else than garden stuff and fruits. The interior is occupied irregularly by dealers in fresh and cured meats, poultry, game, garden stuff and butter and cheese. The Centre-street side is occupied principally by dealers in fresh meats; the middle of the market by those who dispense cured meats, poultry, game, and butter and cheese; occasionally you come upon a fruit or vegetable stand, but these are mostly confined to the Broome-street front, and the alley side. Our reporter visited this market at between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, and found the dealers in every branch of the trade carried on there, with the exception of the dealers in flowers, busily engaged in stowing what they "had over" of perishable articles, away in ice, and casting the refuse outside. When that was completed, the Croton was applied freely; the floors were then partially dried, and a thick coat of clean saw-dust scattered over them. On the outside, where the refuse had been cast and swept into heaps, there were a number of carts loading with it. In this way all the refuse is carried away, and then the Croton is applied to the side-walks, and the work of cleaning is done for the day. Altogether, Centre Market appears to be kept as clean as can reasonably be expected, in such a building. The structure, itself, is by no means a model for a market-building. It is not as open and free as a market should be; and the drainage arrangements are not equal to what would, probably, be considered indispensable in a new and more commodious building. The only point on which the dealers appear to be obnoxious to censure is in the matter of the gutters. In them there appeared to be portions of refuse matter and washings, that might have been there for two or three days. A freer use of Croton water in the gutters would remove it, and then, with the exception of the building itself, there would be no particular fault to find.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The stormy weather has checked business.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,592 bbls., including 881 bbls. Pots, and 711 bbls Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow has been in good request at from 32c.@33½c., closing at 33c.@33½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous quotations: Java, 15½c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 11c @13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¼c.; and St. Domingo, 8¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues depressed, with sales of only 500 bales, in lots, at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, are in fair demand, including No. 1 at $1 70, and No. 2 at $1 25 @ $1 30 ₱ box, usual credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull for State and Western Flour, yet prices are essentially unaltered. The demand is moderate for home use and for shipment. Factors continue to meet the requirements of buyers, within our range. The receipts since noon of yesterday include 14,184 bbls. by the Hudson River boats, 1,077 bbls. by the Erie Railroad, and 1,674 bbls. from the South. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Inferior to choice Superfine State, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@	$3 90
Extra State	3 95@	4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@	3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@	4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 00@	4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@	6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@	4 25
Extra Genesee	4 90@	6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@	7 00

Included in the sales was a lot of very choice New Flour, from the Plant Mills, St. Louis, (the earliest arrival of New Flour from the West, this season,) which brought $8 ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet at previous figures. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $4 30@$4 70 for mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 20@3 40 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and good demand at somewhat firmer prices. The receipts since our last comprise 35,922 bushels by the Hudson River boats, 56 bags by the Erie Railroad, with 9,426 bushels and 313 bags coastwise, from the South. Sales have been reported of 50,800 bushels, including good ordinary White Western at $1 06@$1 08; very good Red Indiana at $1 02; Milwaukee Club, at 88c. @92c.; and Chicago Spring, part at 86c.@88c., ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 40,000 bushels at 66½@67c. for New-Orleans; 66c.@70 for inferior to prime mixed Western; 71c. for White Western; 74c. for White Southern, to arrive; and 76c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The receipts since noon of yesterday add up 24,823 bushels by the Hudson River boats, and 11,863 bushels coastwise, from the South. Sales reported of 2,300 bushels Rye at 68c.@69c., chiefly at 68c.; and some Barley Malt at 80c ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley. Oats are dull and heavy, including Western at 45c.@46c.; State, 43c.@45c., and Jersey 40c.@44c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 600 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are inactive at previous prices. Stock on hand this morning, 117,099, against 172,879 same time in 1857, and 166 378 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations. Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c., chiefly at 5c.@6c.; Old, 2½c.@3c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made of 80 tons Scotch Pig in lots, at $24@$25, usual terms, ₱ ton. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 1,500 tons Rails at $40 50@$42, for Welsh, and $44@$45, for English, ₱ ton; with two invoices of Swedish Bars and a lot of English Refined Bars on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig at $21 for No. 1, and $20 for No. 2, cash, ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including common, at $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar is inactive at $1 75@$2. Crude Turpentine is scarce, and worth $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Demand moderate. Spirits is inquired for at 50c. cash, ₱ gallon. Most holders, however, ask 51c.@52c. and upwards, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues heavy, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 95@$17 25, closing at $16 95@$17 for Mess, and (nominally) $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon 9c.@9¾c. Lard is more inquired for at, however, declining prices. Sales 500 bbls. in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Kegs at 12¼c @12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at unchanged quotations. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 11c @18c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb. The receipts of Provisions have been 557 pkgs. since noon of yesterday.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 150 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia is in better request, at 25c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for, at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been sparingly dealt in, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices.

TALLOW—5,000 lbs. prime were obtained at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon. Receipts since our last, 347 bbls.

WOOL—Stocks of Domestic continue light, and prices are maintained, yet the demand is very moderate, in this market, as most buyers are striving to purchase supplies of the new clip in the interior. Sales have been reported here, during the week, of about 75,000 lbs. old Domestic Fleece and Pulled, within a range of from 27c.@40c. for common to full-blood Merino Fleece; 42c.@45c. for Saxony Fleece; 25c.@27c. for No. 1 Pulled; 29c.@32c. for superfine Pulled; and 34c.@38c. for extra Pulled, ₱ lb. Also, 60,000 lbs. common to good medium unwashed California, at 10c. @ 18c., and 60,000 lbs. unwashed Valparaiso, at 10c.@ 11c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. In Philadelphia and Baltimore the movements in Wool, during the week, have been unimportant.

FREIGHTS—Are inactive at our quotations: For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@6½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; and Heavy Goods, 20s@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d. @8d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@ 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from Lepreaux to Liverpool, Deals, at £3 5s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Hull or Grimsby, about £3; bark *Greyhound*, to Gibraltar and Malta, 20c. ₱ foot, 75c. ₱ bbl., and $10 ₱ hhd. for Tobacco to the former port, and $12 ₱ hhd. to the latter port; a Sardinian bark, 380 tons, to Gibraltar and Genoa, $1 ₱ bbl.; a brig, 1,800 bbls., from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, and back to a Northern United States port, $2,500; a ship, 484 tons, and a brig, 208 tons, from Norfolk to Havana, Cypress Railroad Ties, 25c. each; a brig from Union Island to Havana, $10; a schooner, 300 tons, to Havana, on private terms, and back from a port north side Cuba, Sugar, $5 ₱ hhd.; a brig, 190 tons, from Jacksonville to Matanzas, Re-sawed Stuff, $9 50; one, 1,800 bbls., to St. John, N. B., 20c. ₱ bbl.; two schooners, to Halifax, N. S., 30c.; one to Maitland, N. S., 25c., and a brig to Guadaloupe, on terms not disclosed.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

FLOUR, &c.—During the early part of the week Flour advanced about 10c. ₱ bbl. in consequence of the decline in freights, and was held firm at the improvement until Thursday, when, with large receipts and unfavorable accounts from Europe by the *Asia*, a decline of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. took place. Yesterday the market opened heavy, and holders were again compelled to submit to a slight decline on common grades, the market closing quiet. For Canada Flour there is a moderate demand, with no material variation in prices. There is no Superfine offering. Moderate sales of common to choice Extra at $4 10@$5 15. Southern Flour is in fair request, without material change in prices. In Rye Flour there is a moderate business doing, without change in prices. Corn Meal is steady.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has ruled steady throughout the week, at the advance in prices obtained at the end of last week, and closed firm yesterday, with only a moderate business doing in consequence of light receipts. Rye has been in moderate demand, closing a little firmer yesterday, at 67c @70c., the latter price for choice. Corn ruled firm until Thursday, when prices receded a trifle, closing rather heavy yesterday, at 68c.@70c. for fair to good Western Mixed; 60c.@65c. for unsound do.; 75c.@78c. for Southern White; and 75c.@76c. for good to prime Southern Yellow. Barley is dull, without change in prices. Oats continue scarce, and fully maintained the advance in prices noticed last week.

FREIGHTS in the early part of the week ruled heavy and dull, but towards the close the business improved, and rates advanced, say 1d on Grain and 3d. @6c. on Flour, closing at 6d.@6¾d. for grain in bulk, and 6¾d. in ship's bags to Liverpool. Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 7½d.

Albany Cattle Market, June 7.

WEST ALBANY, Monday, June 7, 1858.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock at this point, *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day:—

Cattle	2,720
Sheep	1,740
Hogs—(fat, 3,100; stores, ——)	3 100

BEEVES—The number of Beeves at D. D. T. MOORE'S stock-yard during the week was 1,713 head, a slight decline from last week. The stock offering was a little inferior to that of last week, but they are a fair average, there being only a few poor cattle in the market. The sales were much more brisk than at last market day, and a much larger number of cattle changed hands, at a reduction of one shilling per hundred on the closing prices of last week, the range being—live weight—4½c.@5c., the latter figure being only obtained for extra lots. Eastern buyers will take 1,200 head, most of which will go to Cambridge and Brighton markets.

SHEEP—We note a falling off in the supplies, and the stock offering much inferior to last week. The offerings in the yard were 1,300 head; all sold at 5c. @5½c., live weight. Prices are about the same as at last market day.

HOGS—The market ruled dull and easier. There were 3,100 fat hogs offering, a portion of which sold at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, showing a slight decline on the top price.

A Crying Evil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your attention is earnestly solicited to bringing into notice the following state of facts, with some of its fearful consequences:

ANTHONY DEY contracted to furnish scows to remove the contents of sinks, &c., which he has done for some two years or more; he now refuses to do so any more, unless paid for so doing. The City Inspector claims to have no power. It is asserted that the only competent power to act in the premises is the Board of Health, who can be convened only by the Mayor. This state of affairs has existed over two weeks. There are now sinks innumerable notified as nuisances, that cannot be cleansed. The hot weather is upon us, and if pestilence walks abroad, the blame should be affixed to the proper parties.

The publicity of the Press is the only protection the people have, wherewith to fight the mal-administration of this wofully misgoverned City.

A SUFFERER.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 14, before the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., by the Rev. Mr. PIKE, late of England, upon the life of the late General Havelock, as connected with the India mutiny. Tickets 10 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
A. O. CHENEY, Chairman Lecture Committee

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEVENTH NIGHT.
Mme. GAZZANIGA'S engagement for Madrid will prevent the continuation of the Summer Season beyond the 30th inst. The remaining eight representations are consequently the last opportunities that the public will have of witnessing the performances of this most distinguished artiste, admitted by the entire Press, and by the enthusiastic plaudits of the public, to be the GREATEST DRAMATIC LYRIC ARTISTE that has yet visited America.
By special request, and for most positively the
LAST TIME.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,
IL TROVATORE.
Grand Opera, in four acts, by Verdi.
Leonora.....Signora GAZZANIGA
Azucena.....Miss A. PHILLIPS
Manrico.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Count Luna.....Sig. AMODIO
Ferrando.....Sig. GASSIER
Max Maretsek.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 238 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Second Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK OF THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
LAST WEEK OF ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY!
NOTICE—The Management begs to assure the public that this is MOST POSITIVELY the LAST WEEK of the Ravels in America, as the Farewell Engagement of Miss Cushman commences on Monday, June 21, and the Ravels sail by the *Asago*, June 26.
MONDAY, June 14, 1858,
Last night in America of the Comic Pantomime of
NICODEMUS,
Gabriel Ravel in his great comic part.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
DURING THE INTERMISSION OF TWENTY MINUTES THE ELEGANT LADIES' SALOON,
attached to this establishment will be thrown open, when
ICES AND ICE CREAMS,
of a very superior quality, will be served.
Last night but four in America of
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL,
THE GREAT ANTOINE AS MACLO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-street-IL TROVATORE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BRIGAND—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—MY WIFE'S DENTIST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NICODEMUS—TIGHT ROPE—MAZULM.

BOWERY THEATRE—FAUSTUS—GROVES OF BLARNEY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN—FORTUNIO—MAGIC BARREL—FORTUNE'S FROLICS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—MONTAGNARD SINGERS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Hammonia* leaves New-York for Hamburg.....June 15
The *America* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....June 16
The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....June 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of May 20, and $1,446,175 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. We have no news of any special importance from California. Agricultural and mining reports are both encouraging. The accounts from the lately discovered mines on Frazier River, in the British Possessions, are in some degree conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt of the fact that these mines are rich and extensive. The loose population of California are moving northward to the new mines, but in consequence of swollen rivers and heavy snows, they are very difficult of access. Several hundred tons of silver ore had been received in San Francisco from Arizona. It had to be brought overland from the mine to San Diego, the cost of which is estimated at $300 per ton. Municipal elections have been held in various cities of California. The Democrats were successful in all except Columbia, where the People's ticket was triumphant. The amount of coinage in the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, for the week ending May 8, was $460,000, all in double eagles.

Our advices from Central and South America, received by the *Star of the West*, are not at all important. We are still in ignorance as to the course pursued by the New-Granadian House of Representatives with reference to the Cass-Herran treaty. The general impression at Panama is that the treaty, as amended by the Senate—that is to say, with all the important clauses struck out—will pass the House. Our Panama correspondent gives some interesting information respecting the movement of the United States Pacific squadron. The court martial on Assistant-Engineer HOLLINS and Lieutenant WHITTIER, of the *Merrimac*, was concluded, and the charge of inebriety brought against the defendants was substantiated. From Nicaragua, we learn that M. FELIX BELLY is still exercising his diplomatic talents in that quarter, and is apparently controlling the movements of President MARTINEZ. The only item of news from the South Pacific is that a Government decree orders an election for President, Vice-President and Deputies, to take place in Peru on the 1st of August next.

From Mexico we have advices to the 7th inst., brought by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans. The Zuloaga Government had imposed a loan on the foreigners at the Capital. Affairs generally wore a gloomy aspect. Fighting continues in various quarters, in which the Zuloaga faction seem to have got the worst of it. ZULOAGA had received a letter from the Pope, thanking him for restoring the property of the clergy. The newspapers were being suppressed. All of which would be of more importance if it concerned any other country than Mexico.

We have advices from Havana to the 10th inst., by the arrival of the *Isabel* at Savannah. There was no news of importance. The *Empire City* at New-Orleans reports that the U. S. Steamer *Fulton* was cruising for the British steamer *Devastation*, said to have brought orders to stop the boarding of American vessels. The *Water Witch* was at Havana on the 9th.

Intelligence received from Utah by way of California, is not so late as our special dispatches; but brings a variety of interesting items concerning the movements of the Mormons. The report was current that the Saints had commenced the evacuation of the Territory, acting under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who had removed, with the Council of Twelve, to Provo City. The Deseret *News* has discontinued the publication of the discourses of the elders, has reduced its size one-half, and furnishes no information of Mormon movements.

The result of Lieut.-General SCOTT's consultation with the Secretary of War, in view of the late occurrences in Utah, is that orders have been sent by express to a large portion of the troops now on the march across the Plains, altering their destination to various localities requiring protection. The magazines and supplies, however, will be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will be kept there for some time.

Congress busied itself during Saturday, with much earnestness and no little confusion, in attempting to get through its necessary business by noon to-day, that being the time fixed for the final adjournment. But it seems certain that the session must be still further extended. The President is anxious that means should be provided to replenish the empty Treasury, and appealed by Message to Congress not to adjourn till that was done. Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, acting evidently under the President's prompting, offered a resolution in the Senate late in the evening to extend the session indefinitely. But without action thereon the Senate adjourned for the day, by which its meeting will take place at 11 o'clock this forenoon. It will, therefore, manifestly be impracticable to to close the session at noon. The Senate considered a variety of subjects during Saturday, but made no very marked progress. Considerable feeling was excited by disagreements between that body and the House in respect to the Senate amendments to appropriation bills, and appearances indicate that several days may be required to get the public business into a shape which will warrant an adjournment. In the House a Message from the President was received, asking for a replenishment of the treasury. Mr. J. GLANCY JONES made an appeal in accordance with the tenor of the Message, and the House voted to make the Loan Bill twenty millions instead of fifteen. British outrages were discussed by Mr. BARKSDALE of Mississippi, Mr. BURLINGAME of Massachusetts, Mr. KENDALL of Maryland, and Mr. SICKLES of New-York. It was after midnight when the House adjourned.

The difficulty between Senators GWIN and WILSON was, on Saturday night, amicably adjusted by the intervention of mutual friends

The Ohio River and its tributaries are in a very swollen condition, from the heavy rains which have visited the sections of country through which they flow. Great damage has been done by the overflow of water, and still more is expected, as the streams, at last accounts, were yet rising. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been washed away, west of Cincinnati, and other roads are more or less injured. McPhersentown, on the Miami River, was completely inundated on Saturday. The storm was also very severe in Baltimore on Saturday. The flood at Jones' Falls was very great, and the streets at the lower end of the city were completely flooded. The damage was very considerable, and included not less than twenty turnpike bridges on the Falls and their vicinity.

Boston was visited by a destructive fire on Saturday night, involving a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000. Corinthian Hall was among the buildings destroyed, from which the fire burst through in a westerly direction to Theatre alley. The principal occupants of the buildings destroyed were dry-goods dealers.

The brig *Arabella*, Captain DAY, which arrived here from Aspinwall on Saturday morning, was honored by a visit from an unknown British war-steamer on the 1st of June, *at 2 o'clock in the morning*. The night was blowy and rough, and the brig was chased for two hours, and finally brought to by a blank shot, when a boat with six or eight men and an officer came on board, and made the usual examination. The officer told Captain DAY that it was an unpleasant duty, but he was acting under instructions. The personal bearing of the officer was very civil. The vessel lies at Quarantine.

The sloop *Constellation*, on account of the heavy easterly gale, did not leave her moorings at the Navy Yard. She will probably proceed to sea to day.

The Juror, Mr. FREDERICK MULLER, has been withdrawn from the Jury in the Cangemi trial, by the mutual consent of counsel, as in the case of ROBERT M. GRAHAM. Mr. MULLER was accused of being present when the chief witness for the prosecution was attempted to be tampered with in Mr. BLANKMAN'S office. The names of the twelve jurors will still be shown on the record. Mr. MULLER, we understand, was a frequent visitor to CANGEMI in the City Prison. On Saturday the prosecution rested their case, and the defence was commenced with the examination of ANNUNZIA EMMETI, the woman who lived with CANGEMI as his wife.

WILLIAM COTTER and MARY HOLLAND, both denizens of the Five Points, were arrested, Saturday, charged with the murder of PATRICK FLYNN. On the 9th of May FLYNN was admitted to the City Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the skull and other injuries, which it was stated he received by falling down a flight of stairs while intoxicated. FLYNN died last Friday, but previous to his death was out of his head, and mumbled over something about being in a fight. This fact led to an investigation in the case, which resulted in the arrest of the parties named. At the Coroner's inquest, Saturday, the Jury brought in a verdict declaring that FLYNN came to his death by injuries received at the hands of the prisoners, and they were thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, PAUL HERMONDSEY, indicted for the murder of his wife, and convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. The Recorder, in sentencing him, remarked that there could be no doubt that he intended to kill his wife, and that but for the very great exertions of his Counsel, he would have been convicted of murder. Under those circumstances the court must impose the highest penalty which the law allowed. JOHN TYLER, *alias* Crawford, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

There were 401 deaths in the City last week—27 more than occurred during the week preceding. There were 16 deaths from violent causes.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER who attempted on Friday afternoon to shoot Justice STEERS with a revolver, had a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY the same evening for his strange conduct by attributing it to the impulse of chloroform, which he said he had been taking to allay the pain of a severe nervous toothache, which had troubled him incessantly for nearly three weeks past; that he had scarcely slept any during the entire time,

The Boston Light Infantry arrived in this City Saturday morning, and were received in military style by the New-York Light Guard. They paraded the streets, visited the Mayor, and were present at a banner presentation to the boys at Randall's Island.

A servant girl, named MARGARET NOLAN, *alias* Margaret Hollahan, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, on a charge of larceny. After she was placed in a cell, she confessed that she had stolen property of various kinds from at least thirty different places during the last six months, and told where she had disposed of it. A portion was recovered last evening.

Six dead bodies were taken out of the East River, Brooklyn side, on Saturday last. Only two were identified—those of Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. ROSE, drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Greenpoint, Sunday week.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed languidly for Cotton. Flour was less active, but not lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn, which were somewhat firmer. Provisions were more sought after, at, however, easier prices for hog products. Groceries were quiet. Freights were also inactive, with 769 vessels of all classes in port.

The Utah Dispersion.

The Mormon war is over, and although the fanatical clan show small symptoms of cordial submission to the law and authority of the Federal Government, they are effectually broken up, and will scarcely be able for many years to renew the compact strength and formidable position from which they have just been driven. The reports from the Territory show that they are not unanimous in deserting their homes and property in Utah. BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other leaders, who have clearly made themselves amenable to the criminal laws, are naturally disposed to seek safety, as well as prolonged dominion, in other regions. But they are not seconded and followed in this by the entire mass of the Mormon community. Nearly a hundred have claimed the protection of the Federal authorities, and declared their wish to leave the Mormon community altogether. Very many more prefer remaining at Salt Lake to leaving for remoter and wilder regions. Their forces will inevitably be divided, and the strength of the whole community weakened, by this enforced flight.

Governor CUMMING seems to have treated the Mormons kindly, but with a good degree of frankness and of firmness. His tone was very different from that observed by Colonel JOHNSTON, in his negotiations at the head of the army,—being much more respectful and conciliatory, and much better calculated to win the confidence and command the assent of the Mormon community. In fact, the whole military movement against them seems to have been a blunder, and to have accomplished nothing. A display of force may have had some effect upon the obstinacy of YOUNG, and it is quite possible that, but for this, he would have persisted to the last in refusing to surrender his authority as Governor. But it should be borne in mind that YOUNG declared his willingness at the very outset to give place to Governor CUMMING,—to receive him into the city, to treat him as a gentleman, and to transfer to him the executive power, provided he would come *without troops*. And this is precisely what he did do at last. If President BUCHANAN had begun operations by sending the Governor alone,—or by sending his ridiculous Peace Commission,—and said nothing about an army until these endeavors had been repulsed, there is no great reason to doubt that he would have attained the same result, and saved some *ten or twelve millions of dollars* to the Federal Treasury.

The Washington *Union*, in the true spirit of a retained organ, says the peaceful termination of the Mormon War is "due entirely to the *energy of the President and the Cabinet*." This is meant for praise, but it sounds like satire. It is not easy to see what the energy of either President or Cabinet has had to do with the affair at all. The whole thing has been brought about by a volunteer diplomatist. The Mormon War has been ended,—as the Mexican War was,—by a single individual, without the sanction of the Government and against its wishes, as indicated by its official acts. N. P. TRIST negotiated, "solitary and alone," the treaty of peace with Mexico, and the Senate was obliged to confirm it. And in this case, Col. THOS. L. KANE is the man who procured admission into Salt Lake City for Gov. CUMMING, and opened the way for the submission of the Territory to the authority of the Federal Government. The President's army was not within a hundred miles of the place, and his Peace Commission was swimming rivers in Lower Kansas. The *Union* will find it difficult to manufacture any great amount of glory for its employers out of the Utah War. Their "energy" has been mainly shown in rolling up a mountain of expense, without having the slightest possible advantage to show for it.

It is impossible to read Gov. CUMMING'S dispatch without feelings of pity and almost respect for the fanatics who were leaving their homes and plunging into the remote wilderness, to avoid what they were evidently sincere in regarding as tyranny and oppression on the part of the Government. Gov. C. himself was evidently impressed by their earnestness, and by no means inclined to underrate the resistance they would have offered to the violent coercion of the Army.

The West Point Address.

The annual exercises at West Point were diversified on Friday by an address to the Cadets from a member of the Board of Visitors, Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky. That gentleman, it appears, is now making his first visit to the East, and frankly acknowledged, in opening his speech, that his position was new enough to be very embarrassing. The speech itself was thoroughly western in all its features, and as the orator did not intend it, we presume, to be anything else, we are not disposed to find fault with it on that ground. *Per se*, it is just as good as any western oration, and in its place would be excellent. But we must say, we hardly think that, addressed to the Cadets, it was in its place at all. The West Point Military Academy is in many respects the admiration of the world, and may take rank with any institution of a similar character anywhere. The education it affords is thorough, beyond that of almost any college in the Union; and it turns out as good officers as any in the world. For all of which reasons, we think the member of the Board of Visitors, who on each anniversary represents the nation in addressing the students, should be able to do better than Mr. MCCREERY, or else the address should be dispensed with. A military college is no place for a slipshod "spread-eagle" oration. Accuracy, conciseness, clearness, are amongst the first requisites of military composition. There are no qualities of narrative or any other writing which a young soldier should be taught to prize more highly. What is the use of inculcating lessons of this sort when a member of the Board gravely informs the assembled cadets and the world at large that, though a cadet "must, before he takes any command, understand the French and Spanish languages, philosophy, moral, mental and natural, geology, mineralogy and chemistry, and must be a good *belles lettres* scholar,"—whatever that may mean,—"yet these are comparatively easy studies, and an apt youth might dissipate much of his time and yet retain his place in the class." Now, as this statement is almost official—the world is fairly justified in concluding, either that Mr. MCCREERY knows nothing whatever of the studies he disposes of so cavalierly, or that the standard of proficiency at West Point is ridiculously low; and we fear we know which conclusion it will reach first. We have no doubt the cadets are perfectly aware that even moderate excellence in any one of the last six branches of study is only bought by a life of devoted labor. Flippant encouragement of this sort given in sheer ignorance to worthless superficiality, is something of which a "Visitor" of a college ought not to be guilty, inasmuch as lack of thoroughness is the great defect of American education. If he knows nothing about these things himself, he should hold his tongue about them.

The vigorous denunciation of the Britishers which followed, for their recent "extraordinary and preposterous assumptions," winding up with a threat that Yankee-doodle should be played on the Heights of Abraham, and that by some curious collateral proceeding, the American *reveille* should at the same time "reverberate from the Moro Castle," though not of the chaste or severe style of oratory, is pardonable enough in view of the late excitement, and the belligerent character of the assemblage, and the facility with which a theme of this kind can always be treated; but we think the orator must have forgotten himself when he alleged that the "British outrages" had been "witnessed in silence—the silence that precedes a storm."

Mr. MCCREERY'S peroration we are sorry to say was not happy. He is addressing a few words of farewell to the graduates, on behalf of their *Alma Mater*, and is drawing what is meant to be a touching picture of a mother's love for her offspring, and in illustration of his theme, he unfortunately dwells upon the maternal devotion which is so often lavished upon persons convicted of capital offences—

"No matter where he may go, her anxiety and solicitude will follow him—friends may forsake him, and fortune may frown upon him, but she will cling to him still—she will supply his want with her last dollar, and feed his hunger with her last crust, and even though he should die the death of a felon and expiate his crimes upon the gallows, she will hover like an angel around him in his last extremity, breathe upon him her blessing, water his grave with her tears, and the anguish of a broken heart will attest the undying devotion of the mother to the child. Wherever you may go, and *whatever you may do*, that mother enthroned on this rock-bound shore will watch your upward or your downward course."

Mr. MCCREERY'S *adieux* are certainly not complimentary.

SENATORIAL EPITHETS.—When members of Congress begin to call each other *thieves*, it is time for the Session to close. The difficulty in the Senate, on Thursday, between Mr. WILSON and Mr. GWIN, was the coarsest which has yet occurred, and can be regarded only with disgust. It is even below the standard of pot-house brawls. Respect for the State he represents, if not for himself, or the body to which he belongs, might have restrained Mr. WILSON from calling a brother Senator "a thief." The time has been when Massachusetts was honored and not discredited by the men she sent to Washington. Such a time may come again—but the present contains little for hope and less for pride. An "empty seat," as one representative of such a State is bad enough, but preferable certainly, in point of manners, to the other.

The Senate has managed during the present session to sink itself amazingly in point of decorum. It used to be cited as superior to the House in this respect.—but at present there is little to choose between them. The Senate has had its full share of broils, and although there has been no actual fist-fight on the floor, the exchange of epithets has frequently been quite as disgusting. TOOMBS very politely informed PRESTON KING, the other day, that he lacked *brains*. BENJAMIN told DAVIS that his manner was disagreeable, to which DAVIS replied, that if so he could keep it to himself. Mr. GREENE, a few weeks since, called Mr. CAMERON a *liar*. CHANDLER told DAVIS, not long ago, that he was impudent. And now GWIN calls WILSON a demagogue,—WILSON retorts by calling him a thief, and GWIN, not to be out-done, pronounces WILSON a slanderer and a coward. The "interposition of friends" settles all these amiable differences in the most satisfactory manner. We suggest that "friends" either let the matter alone entirely, or else interpose a little sooner. We think the country would not object to a duel now and then, as the result of these displays. It might punish some of the offenders, and it certainly could not enhance the disgrace of their proceedings.

The Farce of Jury Trials.

The revelations of Saturday in the Cangemi case were edifying. One of the principal witnesses against the prisoner swore that since the prisoner's trial two men had offered him $2,500 to leave the country—that one of these men was now the prisoner's counsel, and the other *was on the Jury!* By common consent the Juryman implicated was withdrawn on Saturday, and the case is now being tried with *eleven* Jurors. But the *Counsel* implicated is still left in charge of the case—is still permitted to address the Court, and to stand before the public as the representative of justice and injured innocence. Is there *any* act of moral turpitude which disqualifies a man for practicing at the bar?

We would, by no means, assume the absolute truth of the statement made by this witness. But it was considered sufficiently reliable to warrant the withdrawal of a Juror: and that fact would seem to show that it would also warrant some inquiry into the conduct of the Counsel. But this is but one of the incidents which are constantly occurring to destroy public confidence in the system of Jury trials as they are now conducted. They are universally regarded as farces—even when they are no worse. Every one conversant with the business of the Courts knows that Juries are often *packed*—and it is equally notorious that members of them are often bribed. With elective Judges, unscrupulous Counsel, packed Juries and witnesses, who make a living by false swearing, the chances of justice are decidedly small.

DESCENTS UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The public is edified about once a week by flaming reports of a police descent upon some disorderly house. Sundry members of the Police are detailed for this duty. They divide and station their forces with consummate military skill; part enter in front, and part in the rear, to cut off all retreat; they pounce upon half-a-dozen astonished prostitutes, and with immense valor and infinite exultation, drag them off to the station-house, where they are locked up all night, and generally discharged in the morning. The ingenuous public rejoice in the virtuous energies of our new Police, and begin to flatter themselves that all bad houses are to be forthwith shut up—all bad persons extinguished, and a general reign of purity and decorum to be inaugurated. We are afraid there is a touch of humbug in this, as in so many other things in this imperfect world. The houses thus "descended" upon number, in the aggregate, something less than one in a thousand of their kind. The unhappy creatures who become temporary victims of the spasmodic virtue of the Police are exposed to double ignominy and disgrace, and become a good deal worse than before, and the house, as a matter of course, is about twice as "disorderly" as ever.

But in point of fact these demonstrations are pure *shams*. They are not intended to suppress vice or disorder. They are got up as *frolics* by the police,—who pick them out beforehand, invite some of their particular friends to see the fun,—and then sally out at midnight to enjoy the alarm and the shock to the lingering shame of a dozen women, suddenly pounced upon and dragged through the streets by municipal valor. One of these performances took place in Marion-street last week, and was fully described in the *Post*. The officers seized upon a German woman, who remonstrated in bad English, and resisted, but was finally overpowered and dragged away. A little child, scared at the fracas, cried lustily:—four or five "lady boarders" were seized, greatly to their surprise, and carried off,—several "patrons" of the establishment were quietly nabbed as they came in, and the whole company were marched off to the Station-House. What good has been effected by this procedure? Even some of the spectators whom the Police had invited to enjoy the fun were disgusted rather than edified. If the Police must have their little amusements, cannot something better be devised?

THE CASS-HERRAN TREATY.—Recent advices from Bogota render it probable that New-Granada may yet ratify the Cass Herran treaty without any substantial alterations. Strong efforts are making by President OSPINA and other enlighted public men at Bogota to induce the legislative body to forego its objections, and with a fair prospect of success. New-Granada is weak, and oppressed with a large foreign debt. But she has a more respectable Government than any other Spanish American country. It has been her avowed endeavor to model her political institutions after ours, in which she has measurably succeeded. The Panama transit route being in New-Granada, our relations with that Republic are important, and our friendship cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial to her. The commerce of New-Granada is limited, and confined mainly to the two ports of Carthagena and Savanilla. But it might be greatly increased, if the plans of some of her statesmen could be realized by introducing an infusion of enterprise and industry from the United States. To this consummation, however, the indolence and blind pride of the inhabitants interpose a powerful, but not, as it is hoped, an insuperable obstacle. The country is rich in gold as well as in all tropical productions, and ought to have a large foreign trade.

WISCONSIN MORTGAGE LAW.—The Legislature of Wisconsin, at its recent session, had recourse to a species of legislation that is apt to be popular at the West in times of pecuniary hardship. It passed a stay law, which was approved by the Governor on the 15th of May. The Act in question provides that in all proceedings of foreclosure for the satisfaction of mortgages the defendants shall have six months in which to answer the bill from the service of summons or publication of notice.

Judge MILLER, of the United States Court for Wisconsin, has decided this Act to be unconstitutional. This decision is, however, of no direct binding force upon the State Courts; but it is thought they too will take a similar view of the question. The ground of Judge MILLER'S opinion is that the Act is of no force in relation to mortgages made previous to its passage, as in its nature impairing the obligation of contracts. The staving off, by special legislation, the collection of debts is neither honest nor politic, and it is gratifying to see the Courts discountenance such practices.

THROWING AWAY THE MASK.—The attempt to stop the newsboys from shouting on Sunday has had one effect which might perhaps have been anticipated. It has converted the whole tribe of Sunday newspapers into open, rancorous assailants of Religion and the Church. They all teem now every week with the most vehement abuse of everything connected with Christianity, and are rapidly becoming the open advocates of infidelity. We can hardly believe their sales are as much injured by stopping the newsboys' cries as their character will be by this movement.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An article appeared in our issue of last Friday, detailing certain particulars disclosing the cause of the sudden and untimely closing of LAURA KEENE'S Theatre under the management of Mr. SOTHERN. The story we gave was based necessarily on the rumors of the moment, which have been utterly without foundation. Miss MATILDA HERON had played a profitable engagement as far as it went; Mr. SOTHERN had fulfilled, with scrupulous exactitude, all his obligations—a rare virtue in a manager in these hard times, and very worthy of record—while Mr. BOUCICAULT was absent from the City at the moment when he was represented to have been mixed up in this squabble. We wish that theatrical people would treat each other with less reckless malevolence, and throw less dirt around. It becomes impossible to discern between truth and falsehood in their reports of each other.

We regret that Mr. SOTHERN'S management has terminated so abruptly, as we believe him to be an honorable and capable gentleman. Miss HERON and Mrs. BOUCICAULT, on whom he depended for his Summer season, have hitherto proved most profitable stars at other theatres, and would doubtless have proved so to his management, and to the delight of the Summer visitors to New-York. Let Mr. SOTHERN consider this only a false start and try again.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of the "Trovatore" will be played here to-night for the second and last time. The cast is fresh and strong, and includes a greater number of young voices than has ever been heard in this opera. Madame GAZZANIGA is the *Leonora*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS enter on their last week to-night, and play in two of their best pieces, "Nicodemus" and "Mazulm; or, The Night Owl." There will be the usual proportion of tight-rope dancing.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER, one of the best light comedians on the stage, and a public favorite, whose commendation it is not necessary to pronounce, takes his benefit to night, and for the occasion plays in PLANCHE'S famous drama of the "Brigand,"—thus inheriting another of his father's famous parts. The piece will be produced with all the accessories of fine scenery, costumes, &c. The comedy of "Americans in Paris" will also be played. These pieces introduce all the artists of the company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—There will be two performances at this house to-day—one in the afternoon, when the Ronzani Ballet Troupe will perform for the last time, and to which we direct the attention of all admirers of pure terpsichorean excellence; and another in the evening, when Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT will make their first appearance before an American audience. The ballet is the excellent one called "Salvator Rosa;" the play, a new version of "Belphegor, the Mountebank." Burton's Theatre should be twice crowded to-day.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Four pieces will be played here to-night: "Laugh when You Can," "Fortunio," "The Magic Barrel," and "Fortune's Frolic."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The famous legendary spectacle of "Faustus, the Demon of the Drachenfels" will be revived here to-night in a style of great splendor. The "Groves of Blarney," and the "Secrets of State" will also be played.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new drama, founded on a popular novelette, and called "Jessie Wharton, the Traitor's Daughter, or the Boy-Martyrs of 1814," will be produced here to-night. It is from the pen of Mr. WATKINS whose experience in this line insures a success. Mr. BLANCHARD and his renowned dog are engaged here, and appear in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An exceedingly attractive and well-executed panorama of the Hudson River has replaced the famous "Sleigh ride," and forms part of the entertainment furnished at this sumptuous and well-conducted establishment. A fine programme of Ethiopian minstrelsy is provided to night.

Also, at BRYANT'S, No. 472 Broadway, and MATT PELL'S Campbells, No. 444 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC HALL.—We are glad to be able to announce that a public want is about to be supplied in a very satisfactory manner; that we are, in fact, about to possess one of the finest music halls in the world. A number of capitalists have secured fifteen lots of ground fronting on West Fourteenth-street, and of sufficient depth to admit of a large structure. On these lots will be erected during the present summer a magnificent Concert Hall, capable of seating eight thousand persons, and opening on extensive conservatories, there, by affording promenade accommodation for eight thousand more. Located in one of the healthiest and breeziest streets of the City, and with nothing to interfere with a perfect system of ventillation, the Hall will be delightfully cool in summer, and when the frost comes and external Nature is nipped and bare, it will afford all the pleasure of a winter garden, with blooming flowers and budding exotics to relieve the eye, instead of straight lines to weary it. The scheme is so excellently devised that it cannot fail of success. Such a hall will be used for almost every public purpose, and will be peculiarly adapted for those monster charitable undertakings which were so much in vogue last Winter, and which effected such a vast deal of practical good. What can be more delightful than a ball in such a place, with a fragrant bower to plunge into after the dance? We shall keep our readers informed of the progress of this really important and desirable structure.

New-York is liberally supplied with places of amusement—so liberally, indeed, that the patronage of the public fails to keep pace with their capacity. We have a magnificent Opera-House, and many elegant, commodious and conveniently located theatres, all of them bright and lovely, compared with similar establishments in Europe. But of late years we have been deficient in this one thing—a spacious Music Hall. Five years ago we had several places where large audiences could be stowed away with more or less comfort; where thousands might enjoy a musical entertainment. There were the brilliant Metropolitan Hall, the airy Castle Garden, and the ample but sombre Tabernacle. All these old establishments have passed away, and curiously enough, none others have taken their places. Our largest Concert Hall merely furnishes accommodation for a few hundred, and it is very questionable accommodation even at that. Lately the Hall of the Cooper Institute has been added to the list, and this, at least, approaches to what we want. For oratorios, religious meetings, and serious entertainments generally, the Hall of the Cooper Institute will undoubtedly become popular, but for purposes of a more miscellaneous character, such as promenade concerts, balls, &c., it does not fulfil all the requirements of a public place of amusement. When we have mentioned this Hall we have exhausted the list, for the concert saloons which are scattered over the City are simply rooms over crowded with chairs, and generally uncomfortable.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, widow of the late Col. BLUNT, U. S. A., will give a reading from the American poets to-night at the Historical Society's Library, Second-avenue. It is not out of place to mention the fact that Mrs. BLUNT is a daughter of KEY who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner." Her readings have received the approbation of the most intelligent and refined audiences. There can be little doubt that the entertainment will be one of rare interest.

Political.

ILLINOIS.—The Buchanan State Convention met at Springfield on the 9th inst. Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union County, who presided, was put in nomination for the office of State Treasurer, and Ex-Governor REYNOLDS received the nomination for the Superintendency of Public Instruction. No compromise with the Douglas wing of the party could be effected. The resolutions deprecate Slavery agitation, indorse the Cincinnati platform, denounce DOUGLAS for "overweening conceit," pitch into the Republican party, and censure the "outrages" committed by the British upon American commerce. The proceedings of the Convention were pleasantly diversified by a fracas between Mr. FRANCIS J. GRUND of Washington and Mr. LOUIS SCHADE, editor of the Chicago *Union*. GRUND pulled SCHADE'S nose, in retaliation for an abusive article in the *Union* upon him.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—NORTHERN DEPOT.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* is responsible for the following:

"It is rumored that several prominent Abolitionists in the City of New-York, are concerned in the late attempt to abduct slaves from Virginia. It is said some startling revelations will be made, in a few days, that will play old havoc with the 'Underground Railroad' arrangement."

☞ A small handful of bones have at last been feurd under ETHAN ALLEN'S tomb-stone. This discovery threatens to silence all doubt as to his burial place and to deprive the *Free Press* and the *Times*, the rival dailies of Burlington, of a fruitful topic of controversy.

City Items.

THE STORM.—A series of heavy thunder showers, which succeeded the exceedingly warm weather of Friday morning, settled finally into a steady rain, which lasted all day Saturday. What was peculiar and almost unprecedented about the storm was the fact that the wind during the showers suddenly veered around to the east, and continued to come from that quarter until yesterday,—an unsettled, cloudy day,—when the storm had ceased and the wind was in the northwest. The effects of the long rain have been anything but delightful.

The sudden curtailment of the warm weather was sensibly felt by those who had entirely divested themselves of Winter clothing; the shipping in the harbor were more or less damaged; a number of cellars along the North and East Rivers were flooded; the outward bound steamers *Glasgow*, *Northern Light*, *Charleston* and *Florida*, did not leave port; the Sound steamers left at their usual hour. Many trees were blown down—among them one of the elm trees in front of the New-York Hospital, on Broadway; the corn crop throughout the country, it is stated, has been damaged by wet weather, and in a great many places is rotting. The storm was very severe in Brooklyn, most of the cellars in low parts of the city were inundated, much to the inconvenience of the occupants, and in some places considerable damage was done to property. The lightning struck a chimney at Alderman KALBFLEISCH'S chemical works, in the Eighteen h Ward, but passed off without doing much damage. At midnight last night the sky was still overcast.

The newsboys who, left to themselves, have observed the Sabbath laws very respectfully for two weeks past, were heard yesterday morning crying out quite lustily the names of the Sunday papers. The exertions of certain Aldermen—no better than they should be—and journals no better than the Aldermen—to throw discredit upon the movement for the enforcement of the Sunday laws, are probably at the bottom of the newsboys' rebellion. Perhaps the boys trust a little too to the hope that the Policemen, true to their antecedents, will relax their efforts to suppress such a crying evil after such an extended obedience to the orders of the Police Commissioners.

On Friday afternoon, as Mr. ZABRISKIE, an elderly gentleman residing in Prince-street, was walking up Broadway near Houston-street, a heavy mattress fell upon his head from an upper window, knocking him down some steps into an oyster saloon. Dr. RAMSAY and Gen. FLEMING, who were passing and witnessed the accident, placed Mr. ZABRISKIE in a carriage and he was conveyed to his residence. The accident was the result of gross carelessness, and it is thought will prove a fatal one to Mr. ZABRISKIE.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was, Saturday morning, found floating in the slip Pier No. 14 North River, in a perfect state of nudity, with head, legs and arms gone. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body. It was in such an advanced state of decomposition that the Jury were unable to determine how the absent members of the body had been removed. A verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, a man named JAMES STARAT, while intoxicated, fell overboard from the Steamer *Joseph Belknap*, lying at Pier No. 1, North River. He was rescued by Mr. EDWARD COADY, Mr. C. H. TAPP and some Battery-place boatmen.

The Scott Life Guard parade to-day, too, at 10 A. M. They are to receive during the day a stand of colors, from the ladies, at the City Hall. Gen. SCOTT'S absence from the City will somewhat detract from the anticipated enjoyment of the occasion.

To-day being the 25th anniversary of the New-York City Guard, that fine company will parade and celebrate the event with all due honors. In the evening they give a grand entertainment at their armory.

A wrought-iron liberty pole, 280 feet high, is to be erected on the spot on which the old wooden liberty pole in the Fifth Ward formerly stood.

The Outrage of the Arabella.

Captain DAY, of the brig *Arabella*, who arrived at this port on Saturday morning from Aspinwall, reports having been boarded on the first of June by a British gun-boat—at *2 o'clock in the morning*, and not in the afternoon, as has been stated. According to his observation the day before the brig was in lat. 23° N., long. 88° 30' W. The night was blowy and dark, and there was a heavy sea going. The steamer's lights were first seen about midnight, to windward, when it was difficult to tell what she was, or which way she was steering. As she neared the brig, however, it occurred to Captain DAY that she might be a cruiser in chase of him, but, being uncertain, he did not change his course, and to have hoisted his colors would have done no good at night. The steamer, however, continued the chase for two hours, and then fired a blank cartridge as a signal for the brig to heave to, which was obeyed. The steamer ranged alongside, and a boat with an official came aboard, who asked the stereotyped questions, examining the papers, and making a memorandum of the facts. Capt. DAY asked he officer if he took him for a slaver, that he should board him at this unusual hour. The officer said, No, but it was an unpleasant duty his instructions required him to perform, as disagreeable to him (the officer) as it was inconvenient to Capt DAY, but he was instructed to board all vessels. The conduct of the officer was in all respects polite, and having finished his business he departed, bidding the captain good night. The name of the steamer was not ascertained.

Obituary.

Our dispatches by the *Nova Scotian* bring news of the death of Sir WILLIAM PEEL, at Cawnpore, on the 27th of April. Sir WILLIAM was young, but had seen much active and perilous service. He was the third son of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL and brother of the present Baronet. He was born in 1824, and entered the Navy early in life. His first experience in war was obtained in the Sebastopol campaign, during the whole of which he was distinguished for his chivalrous bravery. Frequent mention of his services was made in the dispatches of Lord RAGLAN and Lord LYONS. He gained the Victoria Cross for throwing a burning shell out of a battery during a bombardment; led the ladder-party at the assault on the 18th June, on which occasion he was

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Mexico.

A LOAN IMPOSED ON FOREIGNERS—GLOOMY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—DEFEAT OF THE ZULOAGA FORCES—SUPPRESSION OF THE NEWSPAPERS, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 7th instant, with important news from Mexico.

The Government of ZULOAGA had imposed a loan on the foreigners at the capital.

Affairs look generally gloomy.

A fight had occurred between the rival forces at Puebla Nacional, where ECHEAGARY was besieged, and PRADO was obliged to retire.

Gen. MIRAMON, of the Zuloaga faction, had been twice defeated.

President JUAREZ was at Vera Cruz.

The Pope had sent a letter to President ZULOAGA thanking him for restoring the property of the clergy.

Indian ravages continue in Durango.

Tampico and Mazatlan were the only seaports not in the hands of JUAREZ.

ZULOAGA was suppressing the newspapers.

From Havana.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON, &C.

SOUTHWEST PASS, (Mouth of Mississippi,) Friday, June 11, 1858.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst *via* Havana, has arrived, with the California mails of the 20th May.

The *Empire City* reports on the 7th, on Salt Key Banks, was spoken by the United States steamer *Fulton*, cruising for H. B. M's. steamer *Devastation*, said to have brought orders for stopping the boarding of American ships.

The *Water Witch* left Havana on the 9th for the eastward.

The *Empire City* left Havana on the 9th, and was again spoken by the *Fulton*, which was cruising off the entrance of the harbor.

The *Arctic* had not arrived at Havana.

The *Styx* was due at Havana, and expected hourly.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, June 12.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., has touched off Tybee on her way to Charleston. Trade was dull at Havana, and there is no political news of importance. The health of the city was good.

Great Rain-Storms at the West and South.

FLOOD IN THE OHIO AND TRIBUTARIES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 11.

There have been heavy rains within the last eighteen hours, though the strength of the storm has now abated. The thermometer has fallen twenty degrees since yesterday. The Ohio is rising at the rate of two inches per hour, and all its tributaries are rising rapidly. There are now thirty eight feet of water in the channel here, and a great flood is probable. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been washed away six miles west of Cincinnati, and other roads are injured more or less, but the particulars are not known. It is feared that the crops are injured seriously, particularly that of wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 12.

The rain continued all last night, and to-day the weather is cloudy, with light showers. The river has risen seven feet since last night, and is still rising. The damage to the railways is not serious, and can be repaired in two days.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 12.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati has risen five and a half feet since noon yesterday, and still continues to rise very rapidly. All its tributaries are also very high. It rained here steadily, but not very heavy, all last night. To-day the weather at Cincinnati has been cloudy but dry.

At Dayton the Miami River rose two feet last night, but was stationary at noon to day. McPhersontown is completely inundated. The weather here is wet and drizzly. The track of the Pittsburg Railroad is washed away for half a mile on the lake shore.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 12.

A tremendous rain-storm set in here at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, continuing all night. It set in again in the morning and afternoon with increased violence. The flood at Jones' Falls is very great, and the streets at the lower end are completely flooded. Baltimore street this afternoon, near the bridge, was flooded with two or three feet of water. The Falls, this evening, are foaming down a fearful flood, carrying down quantities of timber, fencing, &c., from above, indicating great destruction of property above. During the afternoon Charles-street bridge was carried away, and fears were entertained for a time of the safety of other bridges. The market space is flooded and cellars are filled. The waters are now subsiding.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 13.

The damage done by the storm and flood, on Saturday, was very severe. Not less than twenty turn pike briges, on the falls and their vicinity, were swept away, with fencing, etc. A horse and wagon were swept into the flood, two negro women were drowned, and a white man, who was engaged in fishing timber from the stream, was drowned. Many stores were flooded, and considerable damage sustained thereby.

Terrible Storm at the Banks of Newfoundland—Great Damage to Vessels and Immense Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 12.

The French packet, from St. Pierre to Sydney, reports a heavy gale, previous to the 1st inst., on the Banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen. Besides the loss and damage of vessels, it is said that no less than 300 men perished during the storm. Orders had been sent to Halifax for 3,000 fathoms of chain-cable.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 13.

A destructive fire occurred in Milk-street at an early hour this morning, involving a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000. Among the buildings destroyed was Corinthian Hall, corner of Federal-street, from which the conflagration extended west to Theatre-alley. On Milk-street Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 69, 71 and 73 were more or less damaged, together with their contents. The principal firms, who are mostly dry goods dealers, occupying the stores destroyed are E. B. Paine; C. W. Griffiths & Co.; Morse & Colman; Huchins & March; C. F. Hathaway & Co.; Carpenter, Plimpton & Co.; Safford, Ames & Co.; Baldwin, Baxter & Co.; Geo. Blackburn & Co.; and J. P. Bradlee, agent of the Ballard Vale Company. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Loss of the Propeller Indiana.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 12.

The propeller *Indiana*, with 250 tons of iron ore, sunk 100 miles west of the Sault in Lake Superior, on Sunday, the 6th inst. The crew and passengers were saved in small boats, and reached here this morning. The vessel was partially insured.

A Hoax.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 11.

The report of the explosion of the boiler of the propeller *Buckeye*, and consequent loss of thirty lives turns out to have been a hoax, originated by a person claiming to be a survivor, for the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the charitable.

Affairs in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 10—Evening.

The city continues quiet, and business has been resumed. The Vigilance Committee still hold meetings, however, and something may be expected to turn up soon.

At the Navy Yard.

Eighty-two seamen, 20 ordinary seamen, 6 landsmen and 8 boys—total 116—were detailed from the *North Carolina*, on Friday and Saturday, to the sloop *Constellation*, to make up for discharges of seamen whose time had expired, and for desertions. Fourteen altogether have *absented* themselves while ashore on liberty. The penalty for desertion is a forfeiture of all pay due and allowances,—so that, if taken, instead of being paid off, they are put in "Chokey," and fed on bread and water for thirty days. If the desertion is reported to head quarters, there is no remedy but a remission of the penalty by the Secretary of the Navy, and this is seldom obtained.

As we have given one side of the complaint, it is now but fair to state, that the law under which every person ships in the Navy, makes it obligatory for him to serve out the entire time of his enlistment before he is entitled to a discharge. Vessels, however, sometimes complete "their cruise" in a less time than three years, (which is the time for which all seamen are shipped,) and they are then discharged if not wanted. If, on the contrary, a seaman's term of service expire while the ship is at sea, he is entitled to one-quarter additional pay, until her arrival home. No discharge of a seaman is ever made in a foreign port.

That there is much disaffection among the crew of the *Constellation*, amounting almost to insubordination is not concealed at the yard. A rumor prevailed on Saturday, that the ship's company had united together and sent to the Secretary of the Navy what is called a "Round Robin," which means a remonstrance with all the names signed *in a circle*, by which device no one in particular is made responsible for the document, and all share the responsibility alike.

It is against the rule, however, to pay any attention to what is called "growling" among men-o'-warsmen. Besides, when Jack shipped, he signed his name to an agreement that he would be governed by the rules and regulations of the Navy, as they existed, or *as they might be amended thereafter*. If the *Constellation* now leaves on a three years' cruise, (although it is not likely to be as many months,) and returns again within two weeks of the expiration of that time, what can hinder them (say they) from send. ing her away again with the *same crew*, and repeating the operation for Jack's whole life-time? That such could be done under the terms of the sailor's agreement, we have been assured by an intelligent Lieutenant of the Navy.

The *Constellation* was to leave the Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but she would not proceed farther than Quarantine, on account of the prevailing easterly storm. She will go to sea to-day, if circumstances favor. On account of the pacific turn which affairs have taken in the Gulf, they have been daily expecting at the Navy Yard that the order for her to sail would be countermanded.

The present numbers on board the *North Carolina* are:

Seamen	105
Ordinary seamen	3
Landsmen	11
Boys	2
Total	121

The ship's company consists of

Petty officers	14
Seamen	10
Ordinary Seamen	20
Landsmen	37
Total	202

Respecting the assault committed by a marine belonging to the *North Carolina*, upon the person of a visitor, on Thursday last, but one side of the story appears to have been given. Thursday is "general liberty day" on board the Receiving ship, and is the busiest day of the week, as well as the most troublesome to the officers, on account of the great number of visiters. While there are some respectable ladies and gentleman who take this day to visit the Yard, and also take a look at the *North Carolina*, the associates and friends of the sailor also go on board; sailor landlords, runners, girls from Water-street, who are always the "sisters" or "wives" of some one they wish to see. "Tom, Dick and the d—l," all pour on board this vessel on Thursday, some with rum concealed on their persons to give the crew; from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock P. M., the scow seldom goes or returns without a load. It is a rule that those in the scow shall first step out before others get in, so as to prevent collisions and save time. The scow had just arrived from the dock alongside the ship, when a person who was standing on the float attempted to jump in before the party had landed. The sentry, whose duty it is to enforce the above rule and preserve order, requested him civilly to wait until the ladies and others got out; the man, however, rushed by the sentry and jumped into the scow against the order. He was again spoken to, when the intruder applied the foulest and most insulting epithets that could be coined to the sentry, and at the same instant drew back his fist in a striking attitude, saying, "I've a good mind to plug you now." Expecting to be knocked overboard, the sentry hereupon drew up his sabre, and struck the fellow a sidelong blow in the face, hitting him harder, no doubt, than he intended to, and laid him prostrate. His duty was to have called to the officer at the gangway, and had the man placed under arrest, but he alleges that he acted in self defence. The sentry says he has been nine years in that position, and, although subjected to numberless insults from unmannerly brutes who visit the ship, he never had any serious trouble before. The officers of the ship also give the man a good name.

The arrest was made by three policemen, who went on board the ship without a warrant. The Lieutenant had the crew mustered, when the wounded man picked out a person who he said was the one that struck him, but who was really the wrong man. He was arrested, however, and carried off by the police without being allowed to change his clothes. The officers say that had the proper course been taken, and a warrant obtained, they would have seen that the right man was delivered to them, if on board the ship, but as they chose to take the matter into their own hands, they do not hold themselves accountable for the mistake. The person arrested threatens to prosecute for false imprisonment.

Surgeon SAMUEL JACKSON has been appointed and assumed command as Surgeon of the Navy-Yard, *vice* Surgeon T. L. SMITH, on leave.

AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—A draft of one hundred men, destined for the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, at Norfolk, were passengers in steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, which sailed from Boston on Saturday last.

The storeship *Release* is loading with stores for the squadron on the coast of Africa, and will sail from Boston as soon as her cargo is in. A letter-bag to go by her will be made up at the Naval Library and Institute.

AT ANNAPOLIS.—The following is a list of the Acting Midshipmen who graduated at the recent examination of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: 1. A. V. Reed; 2. J. A. Howell; 3. C. S. Franklin; 4. H. L. Howison; 5. G. Dewey; 6. J. Bishop; 7. G. B. White; 8. H. M. Blue; 9. E. G. Furber; 10. W. C. Whittle; 11. L. C. May; 12. G. S. Storrs; 13. W. A. Kerr; 14. A. Kautz.

AT PANAMA.—The following is a complete list of the officers of the United States ship *Vandalia*: Commander ARTHUR SINCLAIR; First Lieutenant, J. Hogan Brown; Second Lieutenant, C. H. B. Caldwell; Third Lieutenant, John L. Davis; Fourth Lieutenant, Joseph Fry; Fifth Lieutenant, W. J. Glassell; Surgeon, Joseph Wilson, Jr.; Purser, Calvin C. Jackson; Master, Charles A. Babcock; Assistant Surgeon, H. B. Trist; Lieutenant Marines, Allan Ramsay; Acting Boatswain, J. M. Miller; Acting Gunner, Bernard Duycker; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Acting Sailmaker, William Rodgers; Commander's Clerk, Wm. W. Sinclair; Purser's Clerk, Wm. W. Simons; Master's Mates—George D. Dods, H. A. Hunt, F. B. Meriam and Wm. Nelson.

Sailed from Panama in April.

The Boston Light Infantry in New-York.

On Saturday morning the Boston Light Infantry, (Capt. C. O. ROGERS,) or "Tigers," as they are popularly called, arrived in this City by the Sound boat *Commonwealth*, on invitation of the New-York Light Guard, (Capt. FARLAND,) whose guests they will be during their stay in the metropolis. The weather was unfortunately most unpropitious, as they landed in the midst of a soaking rain, which did not cease throughout the day. At 10 A. M. the Light Guard, to the number of sixty members, were drawn up in Greenwich-street to receive them. The two companies marched through Cortlandt-street and Broadway to the Park, where the Mayor had intended to review them, but in consequence of the weather, that ceremony was dispensed with, and his Honor received them in his office. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, the Light Guard proceeded to escort their guests to the Lafarge House, where quarters had been provided for them. Flags were displayed across Broadway opposite the State Armory, one bearing the inscription, "Welcome, Tigers." From the flagstaff of the Lafarge, a large white flag with a lively rampant tiger displayed on it, attracted general attention. After partaking of refreshment, twenty omnibuses, which had been provided to take them to Greenpoint Ferry, drew up at the doors of the hotel, and in a short time the two companies were *en route* for Greenpoint Ferry, where they were transferred to the *Sylvan Shore*, and conveyed to Randall's Island, the Bostonians being accompanied by the Salem Brass Band, and the Light Guard by DODWORTH'S full band of forty-five pieces. Arrived at the Island, after some songs and exercises by the boys, one of the latter, named RYAN, made a little speech, welcoming the Tigers, and referring very appropriately to the kind treatment which a deputation of the Randall's Island boys had received from the citizen soldiery of Boston, at a visit which they paid to that city, on their anniversary last year. Captain ROGERS (who, by the by, is the editor of the Boston *Journal*) made a brief, but pleasant, speech in reply, after which the boys gave some drilling exhibitions, which were loudly applauded. The infant boys' gymnasium and the boys' and girls' schools were next visited. At the boys' school, General B F. EDWARDS, who formerly commanded the "Tigers," was deputed by the Light Guard to present the boys with some "guidons," (a military implement used to mark stations for assembling,) which he did with an effective and interesting speech, after which Governor OLIVER, who with Governors MALONEY and SMITH were in attendance to receive the visitors, said that the banner which the Turkish Admiral had ordered for the boys was ready, and would be presented by Mr. JOHN N. GENIN. Accordingly, Mr. GENIN took the banner, which is a handsome affair, made of blue and red silk, and said that this was the second presentation he had witnessed, the former being that of the Misses PIKE. He was happy to present this banner for the Mayor on behalf of the Turkish Admiral. A boy, named STANSBURY, on behalf of his associates, replied.

This ceremony ended, the visitors accompanied the Governors to the boys' dining-room, where a repast had been prepared. Sundry toasts were offered and speeches made, after which the company returned to the City, where in the evening many of them visited Wallack's Theatre by invitation of Mr. STUART, the lessee.

Yesterday the weather, though threatening rain, was far more favorable than on Saturday. In the morning the two companies attended divine service at Trinity Chapel, and on their return to the Lafarge House, dispersed themselves about the City or private visits to friends. To-day the Boston Light Infantry will parade with the Light Guard, and in the evening will be sumptuously entertained at the Astor House. They return home on Tuesday.

Chauncey Shaffer—The Cause of his Strange Conduct.

It appears that some three weeks since Mr. SHAFFER commenced to suffer from an intense neuralgic affection, involving the teeth, face and sympathetically the whole nervous system, so as to deprive him of sleep, and produce the most intense physical suffering, during which time he has been under the treatment of Dr. PARSONS as his physician. On Friday for the first time, he called upon Dr. DWINELLE who filled one of his teeth with a preparation for killing the nerve. Mr. SHAFFER was advised at the time that this would involve a temporary increase of pain, while it would insure finally a termination of his sufferings.

When Mr. S. went to the office of Dr. DWINELLE, from want of sleep and great and long-continued pain and nervous prostration, he was in a condition bordering upon distraction; his whole muscular system was vibrating with pain, the muscles of his face were distorted with spasms while his eyes flowed with involuntary tears. After leaving the office, as we learn from Mr. S., unknown to either of the physicians he procured a large quantity of opium and eat it; this not giving him relief, for the first time in his life, he says he resorted to the use of chloroform, and then most imprudently started to go about his business, instead of going home to bed.

What transpired afterwards clearly indicates that at this period Mr. SHAFFER was delirious. His extraordinary and unfortunate hallucination, when taken into consideration with his great physical suffering, loss of sleep, the operation of opiates, and finally the bewildering influences of chloroform, is not a matter of surprise.

This statement having been seen by the gentlemen named above, they send us the following card:

We, the undersigned, entirely corroborate the above statements in regard to Mr. C. SHAFFER'S suffering, hallucination and conduct. We do not believe he was conscious of, or responsible for, anything that transpired from the time of taking chloroform up to the time he awoke from its influence the same evening in the presence of his physician.

HENRY L PARSONS, M. D.
WM. H. DWINELLE, M. D.

The following we have received from Mr. SHAFFER himself:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

SIR: I deem it my duty to say that the facts, so far as I recollect, concerning my case, are as detailed in the foregoing statement of DRS. PARSONS and DWINELLE.

When I left Dr. DWINELLE'S office yesterday morning and reached my own office my sufferings were such, except at very slight intermissions, that I did not speak to any one, and without the knowledge of Dr. PARSONS, I procured a large quantity of opium, and commenced eating it. I found no relief from it. I then, without the knowledge of any one, commenced the use of chloroform.

The last thing that I remember preceding the occurrences charged against me, occurred in my office, and was the idea that I could procure a span of horses that would take me and my family across the Hudson River on a drive.

The next thing that I remember was a question put to me by Dr. PARSONS at the Essex prison, concerning my health.

I have a faint idea of hearing GEORGE W. RIBLETS' voice.

As it has been intimated to me that some persons imagine that intoxicating drinks was the cause, I take the liberty to say that I had drank no liquors to my knowledge—nothing stronger than tea, and that at my residence in the morning.

I also add, that for the period of ninety-six hours preceding last night, I had not had one hour's sound sleep.

I had tried a cause during that time while suffering such pain as almost to occasion audible groanings.

As to Judge STEERS, I had never harbored the slightest feeling of ill-will against him, but, on the contrary, considered him as a most honest and upright man, and as having performed for me acts of friendship. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

AN examination took place on Saturday evening, at the private residence of Justice CONNOLLY, in the case of SHAFFER. Preceding the examination SHAFFER was confined in the Essex Market Prison. He excused his conduct by stating that for nearly three weeks past he had not slept scarcely any, owing to a severe nervous toothache; that he had been obliged, in consequence, to take a good deal of chloroform, and was greatly under the effect of chloroform when in Court, and was not conscious of what he said or did. He had no doubt that he acted in the outrageous and unseemly manner imputed to him, but he certainly had no recollection of it. He apologized to Justice STEERS, declared that he entertained the highest opinion of his integrity as a magistrate, and urged him to believe that the very singular conduct he had exhibited towards him was attributable to mental derangement. He said he would make a public apology if the Justice desired it. Justice CONNOLLY declined to press the case, but, in consideration of the outrageous nature of the offence, deemed it advisable to require bail; the bail, $1 000, was given, and Mr. SHAFFER liberated.

The Search of American Vessels—Com. Rodgers' Dispatch.

U. S. STEAMER WATER-WITCH,
KEY WEST, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

SIR: I arrived here safely to-day for coal. All well on board. I leave to morrow for Havana, where I shall find H. B. M. steamer *Devastation*, which has brought instructions from Admiral SEYMOUR to the cruisers upon the coast of Cuba. H. B. M. steam gunboat *Jasper*, commanded by Lieutenant WILLIAM H. PYM, came into this harbor this morning in search of the *Styx*, to deliver dispatches from the Admiral. Lieutenant P. stated to me that his instructions were printed, and were dated, he believed, 1849; that they were at all events the instructions he had acted upon on the coast of Africa nine years ago. He said he believed, or rather was sure, no new instructions had been received from the British Government for the guidance of the vessels on the coast of Cuba. He said that the *Creole* was a slaver, and that soon after her capture colors and papers both disappeared, the Captain declaring that he was not entitled to American papers or colors.

He said that in another case where he had sent his Quartermaster with a spy-glass to ask permission to ascend the mast of the outermost vessel in the harbor of Matanzas, in order to see whether the *Styx* was in sight, the captain said laughingly, afterwards, that he had hoaxed a newspaper writer into the belief that he had been boarded by British filibusters. He asserted that he was sure upon examination he would be found to have done no wrong to the American flag. He admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels, to make them show their colors, and asked me if he had been guilty of any wrong in so doing. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not.

However the law may be in this case, it is held, as far as I know, the usage of the sea service (itself a law) for men-of-war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of naval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal to do so, may be compelled to it, without trenching upon their rights. Lieut. PYM seemed surprised at the light in which the acts of the British cruisers are regarded by the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commander, United States Navy.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY Secretary of the Navy.

Police Intelligence.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—FREDERICK BECHT was brought from Albany, on Saturday, by Officer SHANGLE of the detective police, who had arrested him on a charge of embezzlement, the complainant being JOHN KRAYMER, city contractor, residing at No. 784 Third-avenue. The complainant alleges that he intrusted some bills for collection in the hands of BECHT, who, after collecting the money, pocketed the proceeds and fled to Albany. The prisoner was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for examination. BECHT is a noted offender, and has spent part of a term in the State Prison, having been pardoned out.

ROWDIES AT WORK.—At a late hour Saturday night a party of the "Eighth Ward Short-boys" made an attack on some young men at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets. Charles Fairbrother and Peter McDonald, two of the parties assailed, received a severe beating. The outcry started out the police, and two of the assailants—Robert Linn, brother of Dan Linn of Bill-Poole murder memory, and John Lindsey—were arrested. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS and held to bail to answer. Dan Linn becoming their surety. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of rowdies assaulted an elderly man, named David Carrigan, as he was walking up Avenue C, near Eleventh-street. He was stabbed twice in the left side, and severely cut over the eye; but before the police arrived the assailants had fled. He was removed to the Station-house, where Police-Surgeon Kinbart dressed his wounds, after which he was taken home.

SAVAGE ENCOUNTER WITH A FIRST-WARD DESPERADO.—A noted pickpocket and emigrant-runner, named Joan Edwards, who makes the First Ward his head-quarters, on Saturday morning picked the pocket of Mrs. Brickenberger, sending her portemonnaie, as she was passing through the Battery. Mr. William Reich observed the act, and attempted to arrest the thief, when Edwards seized a stone and struck him on the head, knocking him senseless to the ground. Mr. Adam Fisher now interfered, and thereupon Edwards knocked him down. Officer Ryan appeared and attempted to arrest Edwards, but was prevented by a crowd of "Battery Boys." A second officer came up, and the two jointly took Edwards in custody. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up to answer the charge of theft, and three charges of assault and battery.

BURGLARY AND ESCAPE.—About 4 A. M., on Saturday, two burglars broke into Florence's restaurant, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The bar-keeper, who slept in the saloon, was awakened by the noise as they were endeavoring to break open the money drawer. He made a jump after the fellows, upon which they made a hasty exit without taking any booty. They entered the place by forcing open the door leading into Houston-street.

THE ESCAPE FROM BEDFORD COURT-HOUSE.—No clue has yet been obtained to the prisoners who escaped last Friday from the Court-House at Bedford. Four men were arrested yesterday by the Twelfth Precinct Police on suspicion of assisting the escaped parties in breaking jail. The arrested parties, whose names are Nathaniel Miller, David Miller, George W. Allen and John King, were temporarily committed to await a further investigation.

FEEDING HOGS ON OFFAL.—Lawrence Smith and his brother, who live at Columbusville, L. I., were arrested, Saturday morning, on a Brooklyn ferry boat, having a quantity of offal in their possession, which they were taking home to feed hogs with. They obtained the offal of a butcher in Third-street. The accused were held to answer a charge of violating a city ordinance.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED ACCIDENTAL DEATH PROVED TO BE A MURDER—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS.

On the 9th of May last, as already stated in the TIMES, an Irish laborer, named PATRICK FLYNN, was admitted to the City Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. It was stated that he had fallen down a flight of stairs while intoxicated, and that he thus received his injuries. As he was under the influence of liquor when committed to the hospital, the statement made was readily believed, and nothing more thought of the matter. His skull was trepanned, but he continued to grow worse until last Friday, when he died. In occasional paroxysms of mental aberration he had talked about being in a fight, and this fact, combined with other circumstances, induced a belief that his injuries were the result of violence. Coroner GAMBLE, who was notified to hold the inquest, was apprised of these facts, and, aided, by the Sixth Ward Police, proceeded to make a thorough investigation in the case. After a prolonged search it was discovered that on the afternoon on which the deceased was admitted to the Hospital he and several other parties had been fighting in the lodging house No. 7 Baxter-street. It was further ascertained that WM. COTTER and MARY HOLLAND had attacked the deceased in a most savage manner, pummelling him upon the head with a large couch shell, and beating him with stove covers, old bottles, paving stones, and anything they could lay hands upon. On Saturday morning, when these facts were ascertained, WM. COTTER and MARY HOLLAND were taken in custody to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The investigation by the Coroner took place Saturday afternoon. Several witnesses were examined. The evidence showed that the deceased was in the lodging-house of Mrs. SULLIVAN, at No. 7 Baxter-street, on Sunday, May 9, in company with JANE COLLINS, MARY HOLLAND and WILLIAM COTTER. They had all been drinking rather freely together. MARY HOLLAND went out for some reason, locking the door. There was an old lady named DILLON sleeping in the room where the carousals were going on, and they wished to put her out. In order to do this they had to burst open the door. On MARY'S return she wanted to know who had broken open the door. JANE COLLINS said she did. "You saucy b—h, why did you do so?" said MARY. "That's no language to use towards a woman," said FLYNN. COTTER thereupon took MARY'S part, and after a few words, he and FLYNN clinched. FLYNN got COTTER on the bed and kept him down, when MARY HOLLAND seized a big conch-shell and struck FLYNN over the head with it. COTTER and MARY then pitched in, striking FLYNN with bottles, stove-covers, stones, tin teapots and other weapons. COTTER had a knife in his hand, and said he would kill some one; but there is no evidence that he used the weapon. The medical testimony showed that the deceased died from the injuries he received.

The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died of injuries received at the hands of WM COTTER and MARY HOLLAND, and on its rendition the accused were committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. COTTER, in his examination, says that he is 35 years old, was born in Ireland, lived at No. 18 Park-street, and is a laborer. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he stated that the deceased had his hand on his throat, and would have killed him had not some one come to his rescue. MARY HOLLAND is a young Irish girl, only 19 years of age. She stated that what she did was done in self-defence and to prevent FLYNN from killing COTTER.

☞ The Everett
AND
The Crittenden
Straw Hats.

From the time of their introduction, the demand for these two LEADING and FAVORITE STYLES having kept fully up to our ability to manufacture, thus leaving us without any surplus, we feel called upon to say that the LAST lots which we shall be able to finish in time for THIS SEASON'S TRADE are now going through our works, and will be received by the middle of this month.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Take Aim!—Fire!!
BY E. M. HART

War! war!! war!!! Have you heard the shout?
Johnny Bull and Jonathan have got into a pout.
All are going mad—nearly to distraction—
And the U. S. Congress goes in for satisfaction.

Fits! fits!! fits!!! All the world's in motion.
Hark! hear the noise across the mighty ocean.
We are going to fight, and whip, if we are able;
But wait a little while, until we slip our *cable*.

Time! time!! time!!! Oh, how it passes by!
But lightning under water—the poor fish to *fry*—
Must astonish natives at the bottom of the deep.
And those who keep *board*-ers can *Fire* very cheap.

Blood! blood!! blood!!!—you will see it run—
Oh, what awful slaughter! Oh, what lots of fun!
We are going to *Buck*'em, with *Cannon*, I suppose,
So I must off to SMITH'S to get my soger clothes.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ A Card.

MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that having established a manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE,

They are now engaged in preparing a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS,
TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS,
VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS &c., &c.
OF ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

the whole of which will be finished and ready for sale ON OR BEFORE THE 14TH OF JUNE,

and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor or expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

OUR STANDARD WILL BE

as fine as is compatible with durability (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

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COR. BROADWAY & BROOME-ST.

☞ Broadway and Bowery.
High Prices!! High Rents!! Low Prices!! Low Rents!!
BROADWAY STORE RENT, $10.000.
Same class store in Bowery, $1,500 to $2,000.
GO THEN
For cheap Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Druggets, Window Shades, &c.,
To HIRAM ANDERSON'S famous store, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Ladies' Tour in the Country.—Before leaving the City for your country jaunt, visit CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and procure your supply of feet-covering. His stock embraces everything beautiful required for country use. Ladies, gentlemen and children can select from it very advantageously. Cantrell's fabrics are of superior manufacture, and his prices the lowest in the City for the best articles.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.
FRANCIS FARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ Barthold's Sewing Machines.
Office No 489 Broadway, (corner Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Machine-Twist, &c.
Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.
"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun. Times.*

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's
New Patent Sewing Machine.
Complete for $25. Superior to the highest price machine, for one-quarter the cost.
Agents wanted, at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. "They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A New Perfume for the Season.—Bouquet d'Garita, extracted from wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway.

MARRIED

SNIFFEN—BILLOPP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 12, by the Rev. Charles J. Jones, Mr. JOHN H. SNIFFEN, of Greenwich Conn., to Miss MARY F. BILLOPP, of Brooklyn L. I.

☞ Baltimore city, and Newcastle, Del., papers please copy.

DIED!

COOK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 13, at the Metropolitan Hotel of consumption, JOHN COOK from California.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SCRIBNER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 12 Mr. STEPHEN SCRIBNER, aged 65 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, June 15, at 3 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No 264 9th-av. His remains will be taken to Westchester Westchester Co.

HAMER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 12, Mr. MOSES HAMER, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Kipp's Hotel, No. 535 Hudson-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LONG.—In this City, on Saturday, June 12, after a lingering illness JACOB A. LONG.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 32 Perry-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

KARCK.—In this City, on Friday, June 11, MARIE CONSTANCE FABER, daughter of Ferdinand and Constance Karck, aged 9 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

VAN VLEET.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 12, ANNIE, daughter of William H. and Sarah A. Van Vleet.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day (Monday,) at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 79 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

THOMAS.—In Yorkville, on Sunday morning, June 13, LYDIA ANN, youngest daughter of Charles M. and Letitia Thomas, aged 6 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in 86th st., between 4th and 5th avs.

SINCLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 12, MARY, widow of Capt. John Sinclair, of Salem, Mass.

The friends of her family, as well as those of her sons-in-law, Edmund Blunt and Isaac Hyde, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Monroe place, this day, (Monday,) at 4 P. M.

BERRYHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 12, Mrs. CATHARINE BERRYHILL, aged 74 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandson, S. C. Hills, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Irwin, Franklin-av seventh house south of Myrtle av., without further notice.

MOORE.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, June 11, JANE ANN youngest daughter of the late Lewis Moore, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., this day, (Monday,) from her mother's residence, in Hackensack, without further notice.

MASTERTON.—At East Chester, on Friday, June 11, JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LOWELL.—At sea, on board bark *Roanoke*, on Wednesday, June 2, SARAH JANE, wife of Capt. Daniel Lowell, and daughter of the late David Colden Lawrence, of Flushing, L. I.

GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS.

The only genuine Farina Crackers manufactured in the United

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JAMES G. AITKIN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell,
No. 303 CANAL ST.,
Has just received, per steamer *Asia*, a splendid assortment of
BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES AND FLOWERS,
THE VERY LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.
Also, a beautiful stock of
RICH SILK AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
not to be surpassed for beauty and cheapness in the City.
Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find everything offered will be just what it is represented to be, without any humbug.
The above goods will be ready for sale
On TUESDAY NEXT, June 15.
No. 303 CANAL ST.

DRY GOODS.
THE ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. are now selling the entire balance of the very desirable Stock of the above firm,
AT AUCTION,
to close the estate, comprising a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS, bought for the Broadway sales,
SHAWLS,
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions,
SUMMER GOODS for Boys' wear,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
The sales are made without reserve, giving the public merchandise at their own price. The sales are now on, and will continue daily, until the whole is disposed of, at the store,
No. 506 BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
Auctioneer.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF TEN THOUSAND SUPERB MANTILLAS,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and
JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAIRE.
IN ORDER TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND
TO THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THESE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT ONLY,
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES MERELY NOMINAL,
COMPARED WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal st.,
Brandreth Buildings.
PUSHER LACE MANTELETS.
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS.
BLACK LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE TALMAS.
BLACK LACE CIRCULARS.
The richest goods at lowest prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Buildings.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
500 yards rich Bayadere Lavelle Cloths,
at 9 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
10,000 yards rich Paris de Beges,
at 5 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
1,000 French Jaconet Robes.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
2,000 yards rich Silk and Wool Barèges.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
500 rich Robes à Quille,
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
500 pieces French Bayadere Foulard Silks.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
3,000 yards rich Lavelle Cloths,
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
350 Rich Black Silks, Gro de Rhine.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS.
100 pieces Allendale Sheeting 11x4 wide.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

NEW GOODS PER STEAMER ASIA.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 14, (weather permitting,)
Six Cases of the Latest Paris Novelties in
GRENADINE, BAREGE, ORGANDIE and JACONET ROBES.
Entirely different from anything heretofore received.
Also,
Three Cases ELEGANT TRIMMED EMB'D SETS,
And L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
Two Cases REAL BLACK LACE SCARFS,
and MANTILLAS, and an immense variety of
APPLICATION LACES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
Marked down
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large selection from this extensive stock has been Marked down
At prices to insure their ready sale.
BOYS' SUITS,
JACKETS,
PANTS AND BLOUSES,
Made from all the Summer materials in vogue, in the best manner, and cut by Isleton, whose skill is not surpassed in this country.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
At No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th st's
We will offer on Monday, 14th inst., a large and attractive collection of EMBROIDERIES, in
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION will also be found in DRESS TRIMMINGS, WHITE COTTON HOSE, BLACK LACE MITTS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, SMALL WARES, &c.
Examination will prove that in these departments we offer the very best goods at the very lowest prices.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 140 6th-av.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

PRINTED TISSUES at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Barèges, Barège Robes, very cheap.
Grenadine Robes, new designs, rich colors.
Lawns and Organdies of every kind
At the lowest prices.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
400 FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.
At $4 per Robe,
Will be opened on Monday, June 14
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA PINEAPPLE SUN BONNETS.
Also, Dress and Traveling Bonnets
Of same material.
The most comfortable article to wear,
At FOUNTAIN'S India Store,
No. 653 Broadway.

FANCY HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES
Just received per late steamers, a large assortment, comprising all
THE LATEST PARIS STYPS IN ALL COLORS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
Also a large assortment of
DRESS BUTTONS FANS, TRIMMINGS, JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, BRUSHES, and
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES
all of which are offered to the trade at low prices. By
HUGHES, DUPUY & CRENANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, gingahams, calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
Our magnificent stock of
SILK MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS,
WHITE and BLACK BAREGE and MOURNING MANTILLAS,
DUSTERS, in a variety of materials,
Together with our immense stock of
LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, POINTS, and SQUARE SHAWLS, in
FRENCH, PUSHER, and GENUINE CHANTILLY,
Will be offered commencing
MONDAY, the 14th inst., at
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. IN PRICE.
Our Millinery Department, which comprises a stock of over 500 NEW, ELEGANT and
DISTINGUE PARIS BONNETS,
Of every kind and description, will also be reduced to less than half the regular prices
SUMMER SHAWLS,
In new and exclusive styles, at
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
☞They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES EN PARIS
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.
The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory; And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 14, 400 pieces Gros Odier, Roman & Co.'s French
ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
Also,
500 pieces French Jaconet do.
Printing of Steinbach, Koechlin & Co., Dollfus, Meig & Co. &c., &c.,
At 5c. 6d. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS,
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, June 14,
600 FRENCH SATIN DE CHENE BAREGE ROBES,
With Rich Chintz Grenadine Flounces,
At $7 50 per Robe,
Formerly sold at $14.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Comprising the largest, cheapest, and most attractive stock in the City.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st, between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 64 John-st
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane,
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS — NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADWAY, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—STORRS BROTHERS HAVE REmoved from No. 36 Vesey-st. to No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COMPETENT girls, (sisters,) together if possible, either in Brooklyn or the country; one is a very good cook, makes excellent bread, &c., and washes and irons to suit the most particular lady or gentleman; the other is a very competent, neat chambermaid and waitress, also sews nicely and is very fond of children. Both are good steady girls, willing and not afraid of work and will be highly recommended. Wages $6 and $5. Inquire at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND her niece, a situation as cook in a genteel private family; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, pastry, soups, and jellies; makes butter; wages $9 to $10; the niece as chambermaid and waitress, is a regular waitress; wages $6, City or country. Call 3 days at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 123 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCEEDINGly smart, intelligent girl, as child's nurse, or for light chamberwork and waiting. Is a most respectable girl; neat in her appearance, sews and embroiders nicely, very fond of children, and for sake of getting into a good family will accept $3 to $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first class cook, washer and ironer, or cook and assist in washing and ironing; has served in the very best families in Scotland and six years in one family here; has most excellent testimonials and references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY RESpectable Protestant girls, with the best of City reference. One as competent cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as competent chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or chambermaid or seamstress; prefer living together. Apply for two days at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; is a good sewer and has no objection to do the chamberwork of a private family, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework by a respectable, obliging and efficient woman. She has seven years' reference from her last place. She, with others, can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, hard-working Protestant girl to do general housework, chamberwork or waiting; is a very good plain cook, washes and irons first-rate, and is willing to do all she can for her employer's interest. Apply for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Refers to her last situation.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; would go in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL—A SITUATION as nurse or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothes; can be well recommended by her present employer at No. 83 Irving-place, where she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, and would go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, either in the country or City; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 102 New Canal-st.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES A situation, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; would wait on an invalid lady, or travel, if required; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; is an excellent general plain seamstress. Satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No 381 Greenwich-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, of refinement and intelligence, one that has recently met with a reverse of fortune, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; would not object to go in the country in Summer; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF REFINEMENT and education would like to take charge of a widower's house and educate young children, or she would act as companion to a lady, assisting her in housekeeping, in any way not menial; remuneration not so much an object as a comfortable home; unexceptionable references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 172 *Times* office.

WASHING WANTED.—GENTLEMEN'S AND ladies', or family washing, will be done in the best manner by a competent woman. Can give good reference. May apply by letter or personally, to J. H., No. 288 10th-av., in the dry goods store. will be promptly attended to.

ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO wish to have washing or ironing done in the best manner, will call at No 493 2d-av. Can give good City reference from her last place, where she lived as laundress.

NURSE.—A SOUND, HEALTHY WOMAN HAVing a fresh breast of milk, wants a baby to nurse. Call at the corner of 47th st. and Lexington-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands plain gardening and the care and management of bees, to go a few miles from the City. None but a Protestant need apply. Scotch preferred. Address with reference, T. V. H., Box No. 191, *Times* office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Unexceptionable City references as to character and capability will be required. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN (OR MAN AND wife without children) as gardener and farmer, to go about 40 miles from the City. Address B., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

WANTED—FACTORY HANDS.—A FAMILY OF five or six children, in a cotton factory in New Jersey; steady employment given. Call on WORTENDYKE BROTHERS, No. 65 Warren st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., employers can make their selections from a large number of well-recommended servants, whose characters and abilities have been carefully investigated. More than 200 of such are in daily attendance. N. B.—The Servants' Institute was founded in 1849, and is no way connected with any other assuming its title.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are not charged at Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., 1 door above 22d-st., until they engage help. Waiting for situations, a number of respectable, experienced, and well-recommended American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestant girls, Germans and others. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & Co's, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—LOCATED in the lower part of the City, now doing a good business. The business of a stationery store guaranteed to the purchaser. Terms moderate. This will prove a first-rate opportunity to a practical printer as the stationery business guaranteed is quite sufficient to sustain the office in a profitable business. Address PRINTER, box No. 2,856, Post-Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN, 36 YEARS of age, of 15 years' good medical and surgical practice in an inland city, wishes to form a partnership with some older physician in Brooklyn or New York. The best of references given. Address obtained by calling at this office, or address H. L. B., Box No. 183.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished drug store for sale at Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Apply to
HENRY R. HAYDOCK,
No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No 21 East Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 386 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent. THOMAS R. AGNEW, LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BIRDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy and competent young man, in City or country, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in every respect; can act as overseer, having had six years' experience South; would take a place as porter and drive a wagon in any wholesale or retail store. Best of references. Apply for four days at No. 397 Bowery, or address by letter to M. L., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant, who understands his business perfectly; is a good and careful driver and knows the City well. Has the best of City reference from his last and former situations. No objection to the country. Can be seen at J. DISNEY'S Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., for two days, or address W. M. C., Box No. 195, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or hostler, by a man who understands his business, and is well recommended for character, capacity, &c. He is a Frenchman and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 41 Howard-st., one door East of Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN active young German, speaking English; is single and a Protestant; is thoroughly competent as a driver, and fully understands the management of horses; also, competent to assist in the garden, if required; references unexceptionable. Address J. K., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COACHMAN AND dressmaker, by a young couple without any incumbrances; of genteel appearance and address, who well understand their business, and can produce the highest testimonials from their last places. Apply or address U. G. E., Trunk Store, corner of 13th-st., and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver and can be well recommended from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY PART OF THE country by a Protestant man; he is a good vegetable gardener and can take care of a horse and cow, and work on a small farm if required; he will be willing and obliging; a good quiet place considered before high wages; call for J. S., No. 17 Centre-st., room No. 15.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, THE SUPERintendence of a hotel in the country; has a good knowledge of the business, and is a first-rate cook. Good references and cash security for $1,000. Address E. R., for a week, Box No. 197 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; is well acquainted with steamboilers. Good City reference from last place. A note to M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man—a Scotchman; married; in a private family; the wife as seamstress. Has no objection to the country. Both can give the best of City references. Call, or address, D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country; has the highest recommendations from his former employers in the City. He is a good gardener. Call at No 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as bar-tender in a respectable hotel in the City or country. Apply to his present employer, H. S. Wallace, Bowery Hotel No. 295 Bowery, corner 6th-st. L. BRANSON.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, THIRTY YEARS of age, some kind of employment; knows how and is willing to work; has best of references in this City. Address H. N. G., Box No 196 *Times* office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent druggist; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address M. W., care of Riker & Berrian, No. 353 6th av., for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.
Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college and scientific associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.
The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.
Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis S. Hargous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK INSTITUTE, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Institution thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Winthrop, Conn., a few hours from New-York, by Hartford boats. Summer term just commenced. Parents sending their daughters to this school can rely upon their receiving every desired attention for their happiness and improvement. For any information, or circulars, apply to J. W. LAY, No. 66 Nassau st.

CHEAP WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING CLASSES.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing to acquire a quick, ready hand, writing or book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best houses, should attend PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, New York, or No. 288 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open every day and evening. Commutation by the month or quarter at half-price.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR No. 609 Broadway, makes elegant business penmen and practical book-keepers in a short time. Seats for private lessons may be secured this day or Monday, at reduced terms. Writing, $5; book-keeping, $10. Regular terms $25.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS on the piano forte, with singing, at the Academy, to beginners, at $5 for twelve lessons. Also, the Guitar, Accordeon and Violin taught; terms moderate. Two new 7 octave Pianos for sale or to let very cheap, at No. 200 Grand-st.

FRENCH OR SPANISH LANGUAGE.—To let, without board, a furnished front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with gas, water, and privilege of bath-room. $7 per week, tuition included. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160, *Times* office.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY School for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, SEVERAL MONTHS IN THIS country, having resided with talented and affluent families in England and Scotland, as governess, wishes an engagement there as resident, visiting or visited teacher. She instructs in English, French, music and drawing, with other branches of education. She will feel obliged to any parties who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for private teaching in the Northern and Western States. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburg, Scotland, and from English, French and American gentlemen. Further particulars will be given, and the desired information received, by letter, addressed to Miss DICKSON, No. 2,043 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess, to teach the English branches and French. Satisfactory reference given. Adress G. S., Box No. 181 *Times* office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique, l'Etat du Missouri preferé ou le Mississippi. Salaire entre deux et trois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigne des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DANDELION COFFEE.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohlen's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.
DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE.

260.—TEAS, TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260 THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best.
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

VESSEL WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE BY the day or month, a good schooner from 150 to 200 tons, well found. Offers will be received for two days, at the Commandant's office, Navy Yard, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain a handsome room or suite of rooms, with board, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 150 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also, pleasant rooms for single gentlemen or ladies.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board upon moderate terms. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD in a neat, well-

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 14, and following days, at the store No. 566 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, without reserve, the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods of G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., by order of the assignees, consisting of an assortment of merchandise suitable for the Broadway sales. Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

W. B WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE and beautiful works of Art, Library, Wines, &c., to be peremptorily sold without reserve THIS DAY, June 14, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture, probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made by Roth & Goldsmidt. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold, regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists in part of solid rosewood suites in rich brocade and silk plush, elegantly carved and in perfect order; fine rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet; 5 magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish lounges and reception chairs; etageres, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, secretaires, Italian cottage chairs, beautiful curbing bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings on canvas and glass; Parian figures and magnificent vases; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture; rosewood armoire, with plate doors; dressing furniture; rosewood bedsteads, marble-top washstands, China toilet sets, rich carpets, French shades, fine hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Oak Dining Furniture—Fine oak extension table and dining chairs, marble-top sideboard; rich French and India, China, cut-glass, silver ware, cutlery, with everything pertaining to complete dining arrangements. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
TRADE SALE ROOMS
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White st.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, June 15,
Commencing at 5 o'clock.

Law Books at Auction—Catalogue of a large assortment of valuable standard Law Books, together with a rare selection of works on English and American History, comprising a great variety of English and American standard Treatises, Reports, &c., among which may be found the works of Coke, Blackstone, Chitty, Angell, Story, &c.; complete Reports of the various United States Courts; Howard, Wheaton, Peters, &c.; Johnson's New York Reports, 20 vols.; United States Statutes at Large, 8 vols.; Petersdorff's Abridgement, 15 vols., &c., with some scarce and valuable old Law Books. Also the Parliamentary History of Great Britain, 24 vols.; Rapin's History, 21 vols., illustrated; Bancroft's History, 6 vols., and some very desirable Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Lawyer's Libraries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—J. W. PORTER, auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without reserve, THIS DAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 44th-st., near 8th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suits, covered in maroon, blue and gold, and crimson, and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and extensive rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with white silk and satin wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensive carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive lace decorations, painted to order in France; a magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil paintings by native artists, such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, Scriptural pieces; superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.

DINING ROOM.—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, all polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa-beds, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets, and decanters to match; rich China tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, 24-inch salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liqueur stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers &c.

CHAMBERS.—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, stationary marble top bureaus, washstands, commodes to match; over 20 pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 60 lbs., made to order, and in excellent condition; ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, towel racks, toilet tables, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea and dining tables, linen sheets, together with a large and desirable assortment of articles not mentioned. No postponement. Articles going out of the City can be packed at sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) June 15, at 10½ A. M., precisely, all the Furniture, Carpets, Decorations, Works of Art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China, dinner and tea sets, one complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut-glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., &c., contained in the first class residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5 h-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined.

Cash deposits will be required of all purchasers. Goods must be removed immediately. The following is only a partial description of the goods in the House, viz:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension tables, buffets, and chairs to match; beside a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castery, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofa couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled-hair mattresses and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Sale to commence at 10½ precisely. Catalogues can be had at the house.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of splendid Parlor and Chamber Furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, splendid instrument fully warranted; dining-room extension table, cutlery, &c., TUESDAY, June 15, at the dwelling-house No. 86 West 11th st., west of 5th-av., in part as follows: Splendid pearl inlaid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre and side tables; rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled-hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, walnut dining table, French China tea set, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also cane seat chairs, carpet, hall hat-stand, &c.

Catalogues at sale, which will be without regard to the weather. A deposit required. Carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship if necessary.

HENRY W. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS SARDINES, &c.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 15, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, a large and valuable stock of wines, consisting of wines, brandies also, cigars, sardines, &c., among which are magnums of brandy, (Hennessy, 1835;) P. Duseo sherry, 1856; Jamaica rum, 1845; old Monongahela, 1841; also, Surinam gin very old; also, —cases of Scott Leger, Bourbon whisky, 1836; do. old Jamaica full flavor; old brandies, pale and dark Hamie, Nephew & Duff Gordon pale sherry, 1845. Old Blackburn Madeira, 15 years old; also, a small very old brandy in Bocke flasks; very old Holland gin *vid* London docks in original packages; Otard Martel and Hennessy brandy in demijohns; London market ports in cases and demijohns; 40 baskets fine champagne, part in bond; hocks several years in glass, clarets, favorite vintages. Also some small lots very fine bottled wines, &c., (not in cases.) Also, the following brands Havana cigars: El Conquisto, Antonia, Garcia, La Contadoda, La Pumivara, Cannazza, Washington, La Americana, Leopoldina Washington. &c. Also, liquor, beer-pump, measures &c. Sale positive, by order of C. D. Evans, assignee, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway. Also, about 370 butts old Q. brandy, from same stock as sold by us in December, 1851. Also several dozen alty Duro Port, very old.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 14 at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of about 150 ancient and modern oil paintings. Among the collection may be found the works of the well known artists Breverton, Seligur, Barrow, Calyo, Giorgione, Doughty, Rembrandt, Cooper, John Brydell Boardman, Brown of London, J. H. Roos, Rosenberge, Brown, Perricolic, Wimbergen, and other artists of equal celebrity.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, 2 elegant sterling silver tea sets, 5 pieces each, and one large coffee urn. To be sold without reserve to pay advances. These are of rich and chaste designs and modern styles. Also, one very fine mahogany billiard table. Also, 15 very fine refrigerators.

A. J BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURGH, JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved lands, farms, mills, water-power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st., New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-paintings, all mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, at auction THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No 261 Broadway. Also, an invoice of new and pleasing subjects, suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloons. Also, at 2 P. M., an invoice of old and rare paintings. Also, a very fine large painting, "Antony and Cleopatra."

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Express*, *Courier* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 17.

J S H BENTLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

China, Britannia ware &c., THIS DAY, June 15, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and choice stock of best goods, worthy the notice of City and country dealers, who want bargains.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 128 Thompson-st., two doors above Prince, the entire furniture in the house, consisting in part of elegant carved mahogany suites, in hair cloth; handsome sets of common damask curtains, for four windows, complete; inch tapestry Brussels carpets, magnificent French plate pier glasses, a fine rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, by a city maker; a few really good oil paintings and engravings, handsomely framed; about 200 volumes of books, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureau and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, Wiltons and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and the usual assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—All the furniture in this house was made to order for the present owner, and will positively be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 14, at 11 o'clock in the Gallery No 23 Nassau st., superb private collection of oil-paintings the property of gentlemen leaving the City. In this beautiful collection will be found choice works of Wm. Hart, A. D Shattuck, Coleman, Thorn, Bentelie, James Hart, W. M. Brown, Caster, Cafferty, Williamson, Tracy, G. L. Brown, Oddie, Lilly, Spencer, Ward, Lane, and others. Creswick water colors by Cooper; Dusseldorf paintings by Dassell and others. Several elegant Italian pictures, in carved Florentine frames, painted to order, now on exhibition.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DAGUERREOTYPE INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.—REED & COLE will sell on THURSDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 315 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, embracing every article in the line, tubes, stands, boxes, cases, frames, glasses, preservers, chemicals, colors, mats, head rests, wheels, brushes &c being a large assortment. By order of BARNETT & BAGGLEY, Assignees.

FINANCIAL.

CHAS BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } J. S. CRONISE, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER } Bought and Sold, BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

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COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Hosley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany — Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1876. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will not be bound to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 21, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, St. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount. (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan" and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 21st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M. By order of

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro tem.
JAMES S. SLEYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 136 Cedar, corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, I. T. SMITH, Secretary } Vice-Presidents.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RODEWALD & WINTERHOFF, for the purchase and sale of Foreign Exchange, as Brokers. Office, No. 46 Exchange-place.

ADOLF RODEWALD.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1858. ALBERT WINTERHOFF.

FINANCIAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Canel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

NEW-YORK, 30TH APRIL, 1858.—THE creditors of JESSE DELANO, of the City of New-York, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at his Office No. 46 Pine st., in the City of New-York; and persons owing the Estate of said Delano are also requested to pay all claims due said Estate to the subscriber, at his said office, without delay.

A. V. W VAN VECHTEN,
General Assignee of said Delano.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12 000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 33 Pine-st. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due the 15th inst. will be paid at this office on and after that date. P. H. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of 35 per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company or their authorized attornies upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of July next.

GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 9, 1858.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen for the ensuing year:

Francis A Palmer,	John S. Roberts,
John Bodine,	George C. Peters
John S. Harris,	Francis L. Furnald,
Helmus W. Wells,	Charles Buchalter.
Francis P. Schoals,	Joseph Rudd,
Thomas Gardiner,	John T. Fisher,
George W. Platt,	William A. Hall,
John R. Lawrence,	James Irwin,
Daniel Devlin,	

And FREDERICK TRACY GEORGE SCHMELZEL, and NEZIAH WRIGHT, were chosen Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	WILLIAM J. TODD,
FRANK VINCENT,	HENRY A. DOUGLASS,
JAMES C. DERBY,	ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
WILLIAM PHELPS,	JOHN F. BROWNING,
ASAHEL JONES,	PETER BALEN,
JOHN M. DAVIES,	ABEL F GOODNOW.

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election Zebedee Ring, George Gault and George Briggs. At a subsequent meeting of the Board NATHAN C PLATT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., was also unanimously reelected Vice-President. E. A TOOKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B GRAHAM, President.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

AN EXTRA MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano Forte for sale, the property of a private family, richly finished with four round corners, solid carved legs, beautiful rich carvings all round; the piano back same as the front; elegant open carvings of acorns, pears, plums, horns of plenty, dolphins, &c., superbly set with massive pearl keys, rich crest-work desk, full plate in gold and pearl; finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found; grand open scale, full overstrung bass; rich, powerful tone, with harp pedal; warranted perfect, and but little used; and is a unique and recherché drawing-room piano; City makers of the highest celebrity, with written warrantee, &c. Price $350; can be fully examined at No 658 6th-av., near 40th-st. Also, for sale, a few pieces of rich rosewood parlor furniture at a sacrifice. N. B.—An object will be offered to an immediate cash purchaser. Apply from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M., for four days.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times

HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

A SUPERIOR SOLID ROSEWOOD 7-OCtave piano-forte, mounted in real pearl, and fully warranted, by one of the best City makers, cost $600 Jan. 5 will be sold at half the cost; also, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, richly carved and upholstered—at No. 152 West 16th st., near 8th-av., by a family leaving the City.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUfacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6¾, 6¾ and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octave elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS.

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make and extremely low prices, for cash; second-hand Pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NO 409 BROADWAY.—CHAS. E. ATHERTON, —Pianos! Melodeons! Pianos! Melodeons! Pianos! Great bargains in new and second-hand Pianos. The only manufactory and warerooms for the genuine Miller improved Pianos. No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. E. ATHERTON.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS.—SEVERAL VERY fine sweet-toned organs, of six and eight stops, with swells and pedals, in elegant Gothic cases; one two rows keys, and two second-hand, four and five stops, for sale low. WM. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott NIAGARA Capt Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY.....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

From New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARCTIC.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug 11.
NORTH LIGHT....Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic—1st

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Trial of Cangemi—The Obnoxious Juror Withdrawn—Evidence for the Defence Commenced.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—June 12.

Before the Hon. Judge Wright.

SIXTH DAY.

The developments of Friday in this important trial, in relation to the alleged attempt to bribe the principal witness for the prosecution, Matthias Lauth, the rag picker, and to the presence of Cangemi's friend, Mr. Muller, (we erroneously called him Mr. Merrall, on Saturday,) on the Jury, in whose presence the bribe was offered to the said witness by Mr. Blankman, one of Cangemi's counsel, caused the Court-room to be uncomfortably crowded during the whole of Saturday. Mr. Muller, the ninth juror, was especially an object of attraction. The testimony offered by the prosecution was much the same as on the previous trials, with the addition of a new witness named Henry Diffenbach, who testified that he saw a Policeman "grab" at a man, near the door of Mr. Sammis' shoe store; that the man shot the Policeman, who fell on the pavement; that the man then ran away through Grand-street, and down Elm (the way Cangemi took when he was chased by other witnesses); witness went to the Policeman and found it was Anderson. The latter raised himself up, out fell immediately, and when witness caught hold of him he was dead. He did not see the face of the man who fired the pistol. Police Sergeant Wemyss, who was examined on the first trial but not on the second, testified that he found $1 59, in pennies, and a skeleton key in the pocket of the coat that Cangemi threw away while he was running. The remainder of the evidence for the prosecution was similar to that on the former trials. The case for the people was then rested.

Mr. Ashmead waived an opening for the defence, but said that in view of the statements made by the witness Matthias Lauth on the previous day, in relation to the Juror Mr Muller, he would consent to that individual's being withdrawn from the Jury, and that the trial might proceed without him, the names of twelve Jurors still being shown on the record, as was done on a previous occasion in the case of Robert M. Graham. This was at once consented to by the counsel for the prosecution. The stipulation was drawn up, read to the Court by Mr. McKeon, and signed by the prisoner and counsel on both sides.

Owen Murray was called by the prosecution to prove that the woman Annunzia Emmeti, was the wife of Cangemi, in order to exclude her testimony. He proved that they occupied the same apartments, and passed in society as man and wife. She was always known as Mrs. Cangemi.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Tremaine, then addressed the Court at length on that suject, arguing for the exclusion of her evidence. The Judge, however decided to receive her testimony. Mr. Cristadoro was sworn as the interpreter, and the woman was examined. Her evidence was the same as on the other trials, and went of course to exculpate Cangemi from the murder.

The summing up will commence on Monday, but it is not likely the case will go to the Jury before Tuesday.

Five Points House of Industry.—To prevent mistakes on the part of those who desire to aid the Five Points House of Industry, the Trustees of this institution beg to state that it was established by the Rev. L. M. Pease in 1851, and that he has ever been, and is still, connected therewith. The institution is under the control of Trustees from the various Christian denominations, and is entirely distinct from the Five Points Mission, under the charge of the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Van Meter is Assistant Missionary.

This notice is deemed necessary in consequence of the frequent misdirection of communications and donations, and the publication of the following advertisement, having a tendency to mislead the public, in the New-York Sun of March 20:

"As Mr. Pease has now no connection with the Mission at the Five Points, contributions will be sent to the Rev. N. Mead, who is the resident Missionary, or to Mr. Van Meter."

All communications and donations intended for the Five Points House of Industry should be addressed to B. R. Baslow, Superintendent, or to the Rev. L. M. Pease, General Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Swan & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, Samuel Swan & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
Augusta, Ga., June 7, 1858.

Augusta, Ga, June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with Leon P. Dugas and Frederic C. Barber, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS.

The undersigned have, at different times during the last ten or twelve years, had their dwellings or other buildings under their control, supplied with Quimby's Improved Lightning Rods, and they take pleasure in saying that the work has been done to their entire satisfaction, in a neat and very substantial manner, so that the rods, after standing for years, have not got out of order or required repair.

From what they have known of the operation of these rods, they have very great confidence in them as safeguards from lightning:

G. C. Verplanck, Peter Cooper,
Robert L. Maitland, Joseph Walker,
Norman White, Wm A. Booth,
Joseph R. Chandler, Phila., D. S. Gregory, Jersey City, and others.

The subscribers will be glad to have communicated to them any reports prejudicial to the reputation of Quimby's Improved Lightning Rods, which may be in circulation without their knowledge.

Such reports are frequently made by the lightning-rod peddlers, who overrun the country, and are recklessly false and libelous. When they assume specific form, their want of truth is easily shown, as any one may be satisfied on application to the undersigned.

The facts are these: The subscribers have had 25 years' experience in protecting buildings from lightning, and their mode of protection has been uniformly successful. Their lightning rods are erected with superior neatness and durability, and experience has demonstrated their claim to perfect confidence as safeguards from lightning."

No peddlers are employed to sell Quimby's Rods because the undersigned require a description of buildings desired to be protected, in order that they may prescribe the necessary quality of rod and its proper location upon the building, as they consider the most important thing about a lightning-rod to be its correct adaptation to the building, so that it will meet the peculiar exigencies of the case.

The required description may be given personally or by letter addressed to A. M. Quimby & Sons, No. 119 Nassau street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

H. Watkins' Benefit.—The performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, are for the benefit of Mr. H. Watkins, one of the most amiable of men, most successful of dramatists, most popular of actors, and most enterprising as the director of amusements at the place of public entertainment alluded to. He produces for the occasion a new and stirring national drama, "Jessie Wharton; or, The Traitor's Daughter," dramatised by himself from the New-York Sun—a story of deep and telling interest. Go and see Watkins.

[Advertisement.]

THE BLEECKER GALLERY,
corner Bleecker-street and Broadway.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, large size, in case, 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE BLEECKER GALLERY,
corner Bleecker-street and Broadway.
Life-size Photographs in pastel, oil and crayon.

[Advertisement.]

THE BLEECKER GALLERY,
corner Bleecker-street and Broadway.
Stereoscopes, Miniatures on Ivory, Hallotypes, Photographic Views, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—If you are dyspeptic, languid, feeble, bilious, suffering from flatulence or bowel complaint, try the Pills. Relief is certain. If scrofulous or rheumatic, resort to the Ointment. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Musical Entertainment for the Summer Season.—Manager Purdy, of the National Theatre, commences to night light and musical entertainments for the warm weather. Miss Maria Barton, the charming vocalist, has been engaged to appear, with Mr. H. A. Perry, G. L. Fox, &c. To-night, four pieces—"Laugh When You Can," "Fortunio," "Magic Barrel," and "Fortune's Frolic." The theatre is well ventilated with patent windsails.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway,

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Way to recover Stolen Goods—Thirty Thefts by a Model Servant Girl.

Saturday evening last, Officer Wilson, of the Third Precinct, arrested a girl named Margaret Nolan, *alias* Margaret Hollahan, on complaint of Ellen Collins, No. 57 Washington-street, New-York, for larceny. The accused, when arrested, most positively denied having stolen the property alleged to have been taken from Miss Collins, and almost convinced the officer that she was a persecuted individual. Yesterday morning Sergeant Preston went to the cell of the accused, with Officer Wilson, when she expressed a desire to be released from custody, so that she could attend Mass. She was told that if she wished to confess, they could attend to it, and without charge. This seemed to please her, and she at once unbosomed herself, and confessed that she had stolen the following property during the last six months: two bags flour from Kipp's store, corner of Baltic and Smith streets; one piece of meat from Mr. Corbitt's shop on Smith, near Bergen-street; two pieces of calico, about 25 yards, from Hawley's store in Smith street, near Wyckoff; one piece calico from a store on the north side of Atlantic-street, near Court; one ham from Mr. Miller's store, corner Degraw and Smith streets; one ham from Leroux's corner Smith and Baltic streets; one piece of smoked beef from McAlvor's, corner Warren and Smith streets; one piece French calico from a store in Court-street, opposite Wyckoff-street; two straw bonnets, from a millinery store on Court-street; one silver watch, from Thomas Brennan, while in a house together on Hamilton avenue; one piece of calico, from store corner of Wyckoff and Smith streets; one bag buckwheat, from McGrath's, corner of Butler and Hoyt streets; one piece bacon, from Corbitt's store, Smith-street, near Bergen; one fluid-lamp, from a store on Court street, near Warren; one pair under-sleeves, one collar, and one pair of stockings, from a store on Fulton-avenue, near Smith street, (she had so good a chance to steal from this place that she went back the same day and stole a box of the stockings she had before sampled;) one calico dress, from the yard of a house on Hoyt, near Butler street; a two-dollar bill and one-dollar gold-piece, from a girl while sitting in Hennessey's Intelligence Office; one dress from a house on Hoyt-street; one pair gaiters, from Whitehouse's store, Atlantic-street; one roll ribbon, from a store on Atlantic street; 1 blue vail and 1 hood, from a store on Atlantic-street, between Henry and Hicks streets; 1 roll red ribbon, from a store on Atlantic near Henry street; 1 ham, from Messrs. Heasting & Eichoff, corner Wyckoff and Smith streets; 7 yards de laine and 1 piece embroidery, from a store on Fulton near Tillary-street; 1 piece red French calico, from store on Fulton near Tillary street; 1 woollen sack and 12 yards poplin, from store on Atlantic-street, first from Court street; 1 piece calico, from corner of Wyckoff and Smith streets; 2 rolls butter, from Mr. Walsh, corner of Warren and Smith streets; 2 blue vases, from Court, near Warren-street; 1 pair shoes, from McCoy's, Court, opposite Wyckoff street; 1 lace cap, from store on Atlantic, near Court-street; hat, shawl, apron, two muslin skirts and $4 25, from Ellen Collins, No. 57 Washington-street, New-York; ear-rings and brooch, from Miss O'Rourke, on Bond-street; gold cross and two gold rings, from Miss Soy, on Butler-street, near Hoyt.

For the last two thefts she was arrested, but, restoring the stolen property, the complaint was not pressed against her, and she was discharged. She regretted that she was not able to give the name and number of every place where she had stolen articles. "But the fact is," she said, "I did not stop to take particular notice."

The goods stolen were disposed of at Mrs. Carney's, Butler-street, near Smith; Mrs. Flaherty's and Mary Connaughten's, Smith, near Butler-street; Mrs. Rattigan's, Bond street, near First-place; at which places Officer Wilson yesterday recovered a portion of the property named above.

"Maggy" (she "loves dearly" to be called "Maggy") is good-looking, about 25 years old, and has been a professional thief for about a year. All this time, however, she has worked as "help" in various families, and has a number of certificates of "karakter." Maggy thinks she has just as much "karakter" as any other girl, but thinks it may not be as good as some. Mrs. Carney, one of the receivers, was arrested yesterday, and though astonished and indignant, was committed to the cells. Other receivers will be arrested to-day.

Brooklyn Items.

Remarkable Suicide.—A man named Lees, cabinet maker, residing at No. 16 Summit street, was found dead in his room yesterday morning with his throat cut, and the instrument of death, a jack knife, lying near the body. The deceased slept on a mattress on the floor, and from appearance, must have been very deliberate in his conduct after inflicting the mortal wound in his throat. Nearly all of the blood from the wound was found in a cup and a pail some distance from the bed. He had evidently cut his throat and then supported himself in a position so that the blood ran into the cup and pail until nearly in a fainting condition, when he managed to crawl back to the mattress. There is no blood on the bed, but there are bloody finger-marks on the floor where he pressed his hands to push himself upon the bed. He was about 60 years of age and quite recently separated from his wife. This, with liquor, is presumed to have been the cause of the rash act.

Bodies Found.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Catharine-street, Saturday afternoon. Deceased was apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, and had on, when found, a gray coat with red lining, light-colored pants, gray gunnsey undershirt, and Canton-flannel drawers. The same day the body of a man, about 45 years old, with black hair and whiskers, was taken out of the water at the foot of Dikeman st. Deceased had on a black cloth coat, pants and vest, and black silk necktie, the pants had been mended on one knee, boots half-soled. On his person was found a knife, a bunch of keys, a receipted bill for $2 40 worth of hardware purchased by Mr. Cox, at a hardware store No 49 John-street. Saturday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, and taken to the slip near Fulton ferry. The same day the body of a woman was taken out of the East River near the Wall-street ferry. This body had nothing on but a chemise and a pair of brown gaiters. It was at first supposed to be the body of Miss Jane Thompson who jumped from one of the Houston street ferry-boats on Monday night last, but the relations say that it is not her body. All of the bodies were sent to the dead-house by Coroner Redding, for identification.

Protest in Judge Culver's Case.—The Brooklyn Daily *Times* says sixty-two members of the First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, have signed the following protest:

"We, the undersigned, being members of the First Baptist Church, of Williamsburg, at the time of the action had in the case of Judge Culver and others, desire in this public manner, to enter their solemn protest against the action of the Church in the matter.

Dated, June 4, 1858."

The protesting members have also united with Judge Culver in a written call for a Council to review the action of the Church. The originals of both these documents are to be laid before the Council, which is to be convened the first week in July.

The Greenpoint Sail-Boat Accident.—The bodies of John Rose, Charles Barrett and Jeremiah Elliott, drowned a week ago last Sunday, by the upsetting of a sail-boat just off Greenpoint, have been recovered. The body of Mr. Barrett was found last Monday, and that of Mr. Rose on Saturday last, near the spot where the accident occurred. The body of Mr. Elliott was found about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, near Governor's Island, and towed into the dock foot of Baltic-street.

Fire.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Whiting Factory of C. H. & A. T. Baxter, on John-street, near Hudson-avenue, which was damaged to the extent of about $16,000 before the fire was extinguished. Insured for $13,720 equally in each of the following offices: St. Nicholas, Nassau, Excelsior, Williamsburg City, Phenix, Hamilton and Relief. The fire is supposed to have originated from accidental causes in the boiler room.

Larceny.—A boy named Johnson was arrested yesterday, by Officer Raynor, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office for stealing a gold watch a few weeks ago from Mrs. Garret Dikeman. The stolen property was recovered, and the accused was committed to answer.

Fatal Accident.—Henry Tappan, residing at No. 85 Leonard street, was thrown from a wagon on Graham-avenue, on Friday last, and died the same night from injuries received. Coroner Snell held an inquest.

Small-Pox.—During the month of May there were 84 cases of small-pox reported to the Health Officer.

Mortality.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 5th day of June to the 12th day of June, 1858: Men, 28; women, 14; boys, 36; girls, 31; males, 63; females, 46.

Jersey City.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.—Shortly after 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, as the mail train of the Erie Railroad was passing through Bergen cut, about three miles from Jersey City, on its way to the depôt, an accident occurred which occasioned a slight detention. The rain had washed away the earth from under one length of the rail; the locomotive passed over this safely, but the tender sank down and stuck fast. The baggage and mail car brought up against the impediment with such force as to disconnect them and break the trucks of two of the passenger cars. A lady in the forward car had her face slightly scratched by broken glass, and a brakeman named Daniel Loman had his head cut, but not seriously. Two other brakemen were somewhat injured. The passengers walked to the connection of the New-Jersey Road and were taken to the depôt. The damage to the road was promptly repaired.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 12.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	105	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	21
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92¾	100 Hud. River R.	s60 26
3,000 do	92¾	100 do	s60 26⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	86⅜	200 do	26⅞
45,000 do	87	235 do	27
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	93	50 do	b30 27
7,000 Cal St. 7s	b3 87	100 Reading Railroad	41⅜
7,000 do	86⅜	100 do	s60 41
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	99	25 do	41¾
1,000 Erie R. R. 2d M. Bs	92⅜	200 do	s3 42
1,000 do	92¾	300 do	s10 42
3,000 E. R. & Con 1s '71	30	100 do	s60 42
1,000 N. R. 1st M. Bs	98	800 do	s15 42¼
2,000 Ill. R. R. 2d M. Bs	92¾	100 do	b3 42⅜
3,000 Harlem RR 1st M.	81	300 do	c 42⅝
2,000 Ill Cen. R. bds	87	30 Harlem R. R. pref	23
5,000 La C & M. L G B	30¼	200 Mich. S & N. Ia. R.	22¾
1,000 do	30	100 do	b60 22¾
1,000 Mil. & Mis 2m. 10b.	70	100 do	s60 22
10 Bk of Commerce	113¼	50 do	22¾
50 Canton Co.	b60 19¾	50 do	s10 22
25 La Cr & Mil. R. R.	6¾	250 do	s3 22
19 Pa. M. S. Co.	74	100 do	b3 22⅛
50 do	74⅛	200 do	b60 22¾
650 N. Y Cen. R. R.	s10 81	50 M. S. & N. I. pref	b60 43
100 do	s3 81	100 do	43
50 do	b30 81⅜	100 do	b3 43¼
526 do	s3 81¾	250 do	b60 43⅜
200 do	b60 81⅞	100 do	s3 43⅜
350 do	s10 81⅞	150 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	34⅛
595 do	81⅞	100 do	34⅜
50 do	b60 81¾	200 do	s30 34½
300 do	b30 81¾	300 do	b60 35
350 do	b60 81¾	100 do	s30 34⅞
50 Erie Railroad	16¾	150 Chic & R. I. R. R.	73
100 do	b30 17	50 do	b60 73
360	17	150 do	72⅞
200 do	s10 17	170 do	73⅛
100 do	b30 17⅛	425 do	73½
178 do	17⅛	100 do	s30 73⅜
100 do	b30 17¼	200 do	73⅜
100 do	s30 17	60 do	s60 72
120 Gal & Chic. R. R.	85¼	50 do	b30 72⅝
75 do	s10 85	150 do	s10 72½

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	100 Erie Railroad	17
6,000 La C & M. L. G. B	30	400 do	s30 17
10 Bk. of New York	107½	700 do	17¾
35 Pac. Mail Stm Co.	75	50 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	6¾
100 do	75¼	50 M. S. & N. Ia. pref.	s 43½
150 Hud. Riv. R R.	26¾	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s30 22
100 do	s30 26¾	50 do	b30 22¼
50 do	s30 26½	50 do	22¼
100 Reading R. R.	s20 42½	50 do	22⅝
650 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 81	50 Panama R. R.	s30 109
100 do	b60 81¾	100 do	s60 109
100 do	⅜	25 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s15 85
100 do	s30 81¾	25 do	85
350 do	s60 81¾	75 Mil. & Miss. RR.	21½
50 do	s30 81½	5 do	21¾

Monday, June 14—A. M.

The preliminary deposits made with the Sub-Treasurer, in this City, to the close of business on Saturday, on account of proffers for the $4,000,000 Treasury Bills to be awarded at noon to-day at Washington, indicate that *the bids from New-York alone amount to* twenty-one millions seven hundred thousand dollars. This is a large excess over the bids for the award of the 10th May when $5,000,000 was distributed The number of bidders, as well as amounts bid for, have been largely increased, and it is not unlikely that the competition from this and other cities will insure better terms for the Government than the Secretary was able to make on his previous awards. This is the last installment of the original twenty millions in Treasury Bills, to be distributed on open competition. The wants of the Government for the next fiscal year, beginning 1st prox., over its ordinary revenues are to be supplied in a different and more permanent form The Loan bill before Congress, in view of this object, was amended on Saturday so as to increase the total to $20,000,000, and in this form finally passed by both Houses. The rate of interest is limited to six ℔ cent., as in the Treasury Bill Act of the 28th December, but the probability is the Secretary will issue the stock at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent., and invite proposals as the money is wanted, on terms not below par on the rate of interest which the circumstances of the money market on both sides of the Atlantic, at the time, may induce him to fix upon. As the stock will run for fifteen years, ample facilities will no doubt be afforded for offers from foreign capitalists We understand that Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is already in Europe, and will probably make it his business, after the terms of the new loan are made public, to open an informal subscription or combination bid in London. The The bankers of the Federal Government in short capital, Messrs. Baring Brothers, will probably be consulted direct by the Secretary. There are certainly no obligations resting on that functionary to confine his proposals to this side for the special profit of the New-York and Washington banking cliques who behaved so shabbily last Winter on the introduction of the Treasury Bills.

The California mail and treasure packet of the 20th of May arrived on Saturday morning, and delivered $1,446,175 in Gold. The corresponding packet of last year was the richest of the season, delivering $1,920,376 at this port. Since the 1st of January, however, the receipts are in advance of 1857, the Winter packets delivering above 30 ℔ cent. more than the previous season. The total shipments of Gold from San Francisco to the 15th of May, as registered there, amount to $17,134,540, against $16,850,150 to same date last year. The mining news from California differs very little from the previous satisfactory reports. The excitement about the new discoveries on Frazer's River, in the British Hudson Bay Company's possessions was on the increase, and a large mining force will soon be diverted to that quarter. The market accounts from San Francisco show more steadiness. The interior and coast demand for goods had improved. The State finances to the close of April show the liberal balance of $369,557 on hand. Money was comparatively easy at San Francisco, New-York exchange 3½ ℔ cent. premium. The direct trade with Australia is improving rapidly; two large clipper ships were loading with grain, hides, &c., for Melbourne. The coinage at the Branch Mint the first half of May was $1,260,000.

The Foreign trade at this port the past week shows an Import entry, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, of $2,220,582, against $3,722,178 for the week ending June 13 last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, amounted to $1,338,152, against $938,102 same week last year. The excess is mainly in Grain and Flour, which, not withstanding the low prices, continue to go forward with considerable freedom. The Export of Specie for the week is only $16,616, as against the heaviest shipment of last season, the amount then, for the week ending June 13, being $3,394,891. The Specie balances in the Government office, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $4,803,629 against $5,263,348 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $459,719 should be in favor of the Bank reserve to be averaged this afternoon. On the other hand, some parcels of Gold went to the country in aid of bank resumption in South Carolina, Tennessee, &c. The California remittance will count but one day in the average. The statement, therefore, is not expected to show much change from the last average of $32,790,332. The Banks hold, in addition to their Specie line, over ten millions United States Treasury Bills, (owned or advanced upon,) and some further exchanges of Gold for these Bills will be made in the course of the present week, on the awards at Washington, to be delivered this afternoon.—While equal at all times to Gold, they constitute, for the time, no inconsiderable theme of the aggregate line of Bank Loans. The market for Money through the past week, has varied but slightly either in the low rates, which have been ruling for some time, or in the demand, which is far from being either active at Bank or regular on the Street. This condition of things is the more likely to continue through June and July, from the further decline in the Foreign Exchanges, which have now fallen to 109@109¾, on London, for Bank Signatures, and 108½@109 for Merchant Bills.

The Custom House returns of the Trade at this port for eleven months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days ago, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of June inst. $152,145,000
Add two weeks in June 4,509 471

Total to date $156,654,471
Against same time, 1857 212,746,285

Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $56,091,814

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including
Foreign articles reëxported $59,553,000
Add two weeks in June 2,562,327

Total to date $62,115,327
Against same date, 1857 77,694,276

Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $15,578,949

The same tables make the Export of Specie direct from New-York, to the 1st of June. $33,724,000
Add two weeks in June 67,041

Total to date $33,791,041
Against same time, 1857 40,494,559

Decrease to date $6,703,518

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1,
1857, to date, are $42,992,473
To same date, 1857 41,931,354

Increase to date $1,091,119

Course of the Stock Exchange for the week.

New-York Central	82¾@79½@82
New-York and Erie	17⅜@15¾@17⅛
Reading	43½@39¼@42⅜
Rock Island	73⅛@71¼@72½
Michigan Southern	21½@20@22⅜
Preferred	44@41@43½
Illinois Central	88@84@85
Panama	107¾@108@109¼
Pacific Mail	73@72@75¼
Hudson	28¼@25½@26¾
Galena	85½@83¼@85
Missouris	84¾@85@87
Virginias	93¼@94@95
Tennessees	90½@91@93
La Crosse Land Grants	31¾@30½@30
Toledo	34¾@32¼@34¾
Milwaukee and Mississippi	25¼@17½@21¾
La Crosse	5¾@6¾@6½
Delaware and Hudson	102¼@97¼@98¾

The market was a gradually declining one for the Share list through the early part of the week, and on Thursday there was quite a precipitate fall, the lowest figures being made on the afternoon of that day. This movement, without being induced by anything more serious than the sale of a few thousand shares of New York Central by certain parties on the Street who had the reputation of being leading *Bulls* in the stock, brought about not only a speedy reaction in prices, but by far the most reliable and satisfactory market for the commission brokers and their outside dealers they had enjoyed from early in March. The subsequent business on Friday and Saturday was rendered doubly interesting and active by the pertinacity of the *Bear* speculators, who, from success in driving down nearly the whole Railway list in sympathy with the fall in Central were disposed to meet the fresh orders to buy with unusual freedom. Their sales of Central and Erie at the reduced prices were based in part upon the movement of the Erie Board to open a passenger train to and from New-York and Buffalo at $5. But as this is no new stock-jobbing dodge, and one that failed of its real intent last Summer, the orders and price of Central improved upon the official announcement of the fact, and even Erie shares recovered 2 ℔ cent., against free offers to sell on time, through a firm of brokers connected with the management. The change of passenger rates, itself, is no doubt deemed, in good faith, by some of the management, the best way of advertising the route for the Western travel, much of which has been directed, of late years, through Philadelphia and Baltimore. Whatever others of the direction may intend, as against the Central New-York line, the competition will neither affect its dividends nor provoke retaliation. All that the Albany Company, we understand, desire, is to have the trade and travel of the West come directly to the City of New-York, *viâ* the Lakes. This being insured, they have been ready at all times to take their chances with the Erie Canal in freights, six months in the year, and with the Erie Road, in passengers and freights, the year round. Upon the whole, if it is deemed best by either party that this competition should be untrammeled by mutual schedules, entered upon only to be violated by indirection, or carped at through disappointment, the other ought not, and we presume will not, sue for a different state of things.

The State Stock list gradually advanced throughout the week, and on Saturday, 1½@2 ℔ cent. was paid over the prices of Friday for Missouris and Tennessees, and bid for Virginias. There was only a moderate offering of the two last, on any terms, while Ohios and New-York were very scarce. Railway Bonds attract but partial attention. The LaCrosse Land Grants have lost their previous buoyancy, and the unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company were sold down on the "cheap train" arrangement referred to above. Delaware and Hudson have not recovered from the effect of the reduced half-yearly dividend, though holders are not pressing to realize. The shares of the Pacific Mail have gone up to 75½ ℔ cent., ex-dividend, and Panama is strong at 109½ ℔ cent., on the surety of 6 ℔ cent. dividend in July, and the intimation that the net profits of the six months will greatly exceed this division. The concern just now begins to realize the calculation upon which the stock sold at 140@145 ℔ cent. five years ago, while the road was being built. The general market on Saturday closed firm, after an active demand for stocks, cash and on buyers' option, at the second Board.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis
New-York State	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky,	
New-England	—@ ⅜	and Indiana	⅜@ ¾
New-Jersey	—@ ¾	Indiana Free	—@1¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Missouri	—@ ¾
Penn. Country	⅜@ ⅝	Michigan	—@1
Baltimore	—@ ⅛	Illinois and Wisconsin	@1¾
Maryland	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Old	—@2½
Virginia Old	⅜@ ¾	Tennessee Free	—@3
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Canada	—@ ⅜
North Carolina	1¼@1½	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
S. Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ⅞	Baltimore Checks	—@ ⅛
New Orleans	—@ ⅜	Boston Checks	—@1-10
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	78	82
80 acre warrants	89	92
40 acre warrants	115	115

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday week reports:

"The market generally has been very dull to-day, and the transactions in almost every department have been on a limited scale. Money is quite easy, and the banks are readily taking all good Fall paper at 6@9 ℔ cent. At longer dates the rates range from 9¾@10. As before remarked, the supply of capital is abundant, and the disposition to invest in paper is quite marked.

The Bank Statement for the week shows a further large decrease in Short Loans, most of which has been transferred into longer dated paper. In Specie there is a slight falling off, but under the favorable state of Exchanges several parcels are on the way from the North, which may swell the supply of bullion to nearly eleven millions again. Exchange has fallen off largely. The Exchange market showed but little animation. A little good Sterling was sold at 107¾, and some at 107¼. A small amount with bill of lading was taken at 106½. The range is 106½@107. Francs rule from 5f. 25@5f. 17½, but the demand is feeble. Sixty-day bills on New-York were sold at 1¾, 1⅞ and 2 ℔ cent. discount. Some bills bring 2¾. Sight, ¾@⅞ ℔ cent. discount."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 5.	Loans. May 29.	Specie. June 5	Specie. May 29.
Citizens' Bank	3,141 610	3,369,869	2,277,703	1,981,464
Canal Bank	763,563	803,755	976,738	995,081
Louisiana	1,199 844	1,999,247	1,902,302	2,120,477
Louisiana State	3,325,767	3,397,267	2,765,591	2,755,504
Mech. & Trad.	476,816	523,526	457,042	367,083
Bk. of N. O. Pns.	1,172,619	1,174,122	553,268	627,167
Southern bank	189,52	93 048	160 482	170,735
Union Bank	892,156	869,60	359,961	443,749
Bk. of J. Robb	273,764	275 762	174,911	227,603
Crescent City	1,066,488	1,071,69	206,069	163,139
Bank of America	488,198	522,69	423,223	447 273
Total	13,521 534	14,270,52	10,257,171	10,299,,25
	Decrease ... $698 993		Decrease ... $41,954	

Banks.	Circulation. June 5.	Circulation. May 29.	Deposits. June 5.	Deposits. May 29.
Citizens' Bank	2,441,365	2,514,015	3,467,383	3,186,635
Canal Bank	771,380	768,840	930,690	920,054
Louisiana	938,479	917 034	3 441,3 5	3 602 611
Louisiana State	1,717,070	1,675,388	4 514,349	4,488,036
Mech. & Traders'	204,235	204,155	779,930	677,917
Bk of N. Orleans	429 670	428,135	779,979	677,227
Southern Bank	204,985	192,405	330 855	249,544
Union Bank	576,615	560,080	677,920	799,929
Bank of J. Robb	348,845	338 950	326,137	361,838
Crescent City	142 040	146,729	247,258	269,100
Bank of America	193,800	194,130	522 436	603,554
Total	7,968,484	7,916,858	16 007,939	16,017,845
	Increase. ... $48,626		Decrease ... $9,606	

Banks.	Exchange. June 5.	Exchange. May 29.	Due Dist. Banks June 5.	Due Dist. Banks May 29
Citizens' Bank	1,037,228	1,522,604	230,749	379 804
Canal Bank	1,765,574	1,730,012	78,097	103,227
Louisiana	2,609 987	2,653 830	488,034	539 03
Louisiana State	908,694	1,011,126	103,481	44,70
Mech & Traders	356,007	355,660	33,911	26,63
Bk. New-Orleans	443,949	471,150	61,627	59,508
Southern Bank	941,760	883,291		
Union Bank	415,146	494,149	46,477	82 738
Bank of J. Robb	221,169	283,624	459,585	40 450
Crescent City	88,160	74,221	2,767	2,426
Bank of America	8,209	20,048		
Total	8,969 860	8,899 770	1,102,648	1,388,591
	Decrease ... $639,910		Increase. $285,883	

The only transactions in Stocks to-day were those made by H. W. Palfrey & Co. at public auction, viz:

20 shares Crescent City Bank 95¾
12 shares Bank of America 96
75 shares Jackson Railroad 4¾
75 shares Opelousas Railroad 4⅜
16 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank 101¾
$1200 Louisiana Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1858 63
$120 Home Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1855 37
$150 Home Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1856 71

The following is the report of the Anthracite Coal trade for the past